THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING—ASHBEL SMITH AND JOSEPH W. HAMPTON—EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

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The Western Carolinian.

BY ASHBEL SMITH & JOSEPH W. HAMPTON

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1. The Western Carolinian is published every SATURDAY, at Two Dollars per annum if paid in advance, or Two Dollars and Fifty Cents if not paid before the expiration of three months.

2. No paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the discretion of the Editors.

3. Subscriptions will not be received for a less time than one year; and a failure to notify the Editors of a wish to discontinue, at the end of a year, will be considered as a new engagement.

4. Any person who will procure six subscribers to the Carolinian, and take the trouble to collect and transmit their subscription-money to the Editors, shall have a paper gratis during their continuance.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

1. To insure prompt attention to Letters addressed to the Editors, the postage should in all cases be paid.

For

SALE or LEASE

THE very commodious House and premises now occupied by the subscriber as a dwelling, and by William Murphy as a store. The House contains SEVEN LARGE ROOMS, one 37 by 20 feet, besides the large and commodious rooms occupied as a store. The main building is 78 by 40 feet, and provided with extensive and dry cellars. It is a most excellent business stand, being inferior to none in the town. There are on the premises an excellent BRICK OFFICE, very convenient for a lawyer, another, which may be occupied as an Office or a Shop; an excellent Warehouse, Kitchens, Cribs, Smokehouse, new Stables 40 by 20 feet, Poultryhouse, &c., &c., with an excellent Garden furnished with plenty of grapes and other fruits, and vegetables. The house is provided with excellent furniture, which would be disposed of or not, as may suit the purchaser. These premises, with 22 acres of excellent woodland one mile from town, forming a first rate stand for a public house, store, &c., would be disposed of on accommodating terms by applying to the subscriber.

ANDRE MATTHIEU,
Salisbury, N. C.

N. B. The subscriber has on hand 4 hogsheads of best Santa Cruz Sugar, 15 cwt. Coffee, *best quality* and a few dry goods which he will dispose of on very reasonable terms at wholesale or retail.

January 30, 1836.—tf A. M.

PAPER!—PAPER!!

A QUANTITY of **Foolscap**, and **Wrapping PAPER**, best quality manufactured at the Salem Paper Mill, now on hand and for sale at THIS OFFICE.

November 28, 1835. —tf—

Current Prices of Produce, &c.

AT SALISBURY.......January 27, 1836

	Cents.		Cents.
Bacon,	10 a	Molasses,	50
Brandy, apple,	28 a 30	Nails,	9 a 10
peach,	45 a 50	Oats,	20 a 25
Butter,	12½ a	Pork,	5 a 6
Cotton, in seed,	a 3	Sugar, brown,	00 a 12½
clean,	12 a 13	loaf,	18 a 20
Coffee,	16 a 18	Salt,	a 125
Corn,	30 a 00	Tallow,	10
Feathers,	a 30	Tobacco,	8 a 20
Flour,	600 a 650	Wheat, (bushel)	80 a 100
Flaxseed,	100	Whiskey,	28 a 30

Linseed Oil, per gallon, $1 25

AT FAYETTEVILLE.......January 21.

Bacon,	9 a 11	Iron,	4½ a 5
Brandy, peach,	a 50	Molasses,	32 a 34
apple,	27 a 30	Nails, cut,	6¾ a 7
Beeswax,	22 a 23	Sugar, brown,	10 a 11
Coffee,	12 a 14½	lump,	a 15
Cotton,	13 a 13½	loaf,	16 a 17
Corn,	55 a 60	Salt,	65 a 70
Flaxseed,	125 a 140	Wheat,	a 115
Flour,	625 a 675	Whiskey,	a 30
Feathers,	35 a 40	Wool,	a 16

AT CHERAW, (S. C.) January 25, 1836.

Bacon,	8 a 11	Nails and Brads,	7½ a 8
Beeswax,	16 a 18	Sugar, brown,	10 a 12½
Coffee,	14 a 17	do. lump,	14½ a 16
Cotton,	10 a 14½	do. loaf,	16 a 18
Corn,	50 a 62	Salt, per sack,	275 a 300
Flax-seed,	100 a 120	do. bushel,	a 75
Flour, country,	700 a 800	Cotton Bagging,	20 a 38
do. northern,	725 a 750	Bale Rope,	11 a 12½
Feathers,	35 a 36	Wheat,	100
Iron,	4½ a 5½	Wool,	16 a 18
Molasses,	40 a 45	Whiskey,	40 a 45

RATES OF EXCHANGE

At the Merchant's Bank of S. Carolina, at Cheraw:

Checks on New York,	½ per cent. prem.	
do. Charleston,	¼ per cent. prem.	

AT COLUMBIA, (S. C.).......January 23, 1836.

Bacon,	10 a 12½	Lard,	12½ a 16
Brandy, peach,	75	Molasses,	40 a 50
apple,	40 a 50	Mackerel,	750 a 800
Beeswax,	15 a 16	Salt, in sacks,	275 a 300
Butter,	20 a 25	bushel,	75
Coffee,	15 a 16	Sugar, brown,	12 a 14
Corn,	70 a 75	loaf & lump,	18 a 22
Cotton,	12½ a 14½	Tallow,	10 a 15
Flour,	850 a 00	Teas,	125 a 175
Iron,	5½ a 5½	Whiskey,	45 a 50

Poetic Recess

"MUCH YET REMAINS UNSUNG."

ROSALIA.

[BY WASHINGTON ALLSTON.

Oh, pour upon my soul again
  That sad, unearthly strain,
That seems from other worlds to plain;
Thus falling, falling from afar,
As if some melancholy star
Had mingled with her light, her sighs,
  And dropped them from the skies.

No—never came from aught below
  This melody of wo,
That makes my heart to overflow
As from a thousand gushing springs
Unknown before; that with it brings
This nameless light—if light it be—
  That veils the world I see.

For all I see around me wears
  The hue of other spheres;
And something blent of smiles and tears
Comes from the very air I breathe.
Oh, nothing, sure, the stars beneath,
Can mould a sadness like to this—
  So like angelic bliss.

So, at that dreamy hour of day
  When the last lingering ray
Stops on the highest cloud to play—
So thought the gentle Rosalia
As on her maiden reverie
First fell the strain of him who stole
  In music to her soul.

SCRAPS.

INHUMAN OCCURRENCE.

It is seldom that we have to record a more disgusting case of inhumanity than the following, which occurred in our city within a few days: On the evening of the 8th inst., a female infant, not more than three days old, was found at the front door of the house No. 104 Bedford street, by the occupant, Mr. Haff, who conveyed it to the alms house, where it was named Sarah Bedford, and put out to nurse. On Monday last a young woman calling herself Eliza Black, wife of James Black, of No. 150 King street, came to Col. Mann, superintendent of the alms house, and entreated to know from him whether a child answering the discription of the little foundling had been received in the alms house. Her anxiety on the subject naturally excited the suspicion of Col. Mann that she had been privy to the abandonment of the child, and by adroit questioning he drew from her a statement of the following circumstances: On Saturday night, the 5th of December, she was delivered of this her first child, and on Tuesday following, under the pretext of having it baptised, her husband took the child away and never again returned to his home. Distracted at the double loss of husband and infant, the poor woman, though in the most feeble condition, left the bed, and sought for her husband in every quarter where he was known. Her suffering and entreaties at length so wrought upon the feelings of a young man, her brother-in-law, that he confided to her the secret of her husband's place of abode. She immediately sold her little property to defray the travelling expenses, and set off for Philadelpia in persuit of him, and instantly went to the house where her husband was staying. The moment he heard from an adjoining room that his wife was in search of him, he absconded, and she, finding all chance of reclaiming the scoundrel hopeless, returned to this city, and made application to the alms house. A permission was immediately given to see the foundling, which she at once claimed as her own child, and it was accordingly surrended to her. She could not assign the slightest reason for her husband's brutality in abandoning the infant, and we hope that the strong arm of justice may yet reach the miscreant, and that he may receive the punishment due to his crime.—*N. Y. Cour. Enq.*

The following is an extract of a letter, which was written by Napoleon Bonoparte, in 1797—when about to depart for Egypt, to a young American, with whom he had previously formed an acquaintance, and who was soon to leave France for the United States. The letter, which was published as authentic in the newspapers of that period, is curious as exhibiting his ideas of the United States at that time:

"You soon depart for the Western and I for the Eastern hemisphere. A new career of action is now opened before me, and I hope to unite my name with new and great events, and with the unrivalled greatness of the republic; you go to unite yourself once more with a people among whom I behold at once the simple manners of the first ages of Rome, and the luxury of her decline; where I see the taste, the sensibility, and science of Athens, with her factions, and the valor of Sparta without her discipline.

"As a citizen of the world, I would address your country in the following language: 'Every man and every nation is ambitious, and ambition grows with the power, as the blaze of a vertical sun is the most fierce. Cherish, therefore, a national strength, strengthen your political institutions—remember that armies and navies are of the same use in the world as the police in London or Paris, and soldiers are not made like potter's vessels in a minute—cultivate union, or your empire will be like a collossus of gold fallen on the earth, broken in pieces, and the prey of foreign or domestic Saracens. If you are wise your republic will be permanent—and, perhaps Washington will be hailed as the founder of a glorious and happy empire, when the name of Bonaparte shall be obscured by succeeding revolutions.'"

Anecdote, prophetical.—Walking home one night with a Van Buren friend, we espied a dirty *White* kitten in the street. Look! says the Van Burenite there is a fit emblem of your White cause. Very well, said we—we accept the omen, that may make a good cat. We took it home; and as our kitten grows, the prospects of our cause advance. Both bid fair to succeed. White must feel as satisfied amid the heart-felt evidences of approbation bestowed on him by his fellow-citizens, as our cat does at our foundling while he is at this very moment purring on our lap.

Learning dissipates many doubts; causes things otherwise invisible to be seen, and is the eye of every one who is not absolutely blind.

The French Controversy.

LETTER OF THE DUKE DE BROGLIE TO M. PAGEOT,

LATE U. S. CHARGE D'AFFAIRS OF FRANCE AT WASHINGTON.

We have come into possesion of the following Letter, being the same which Mr. FORSYTH on the 11th of September allowed the French Charge d'Affairs to read to him, but which he declined taking cognizance of, as not official, and of which he subsequently refused to receive a copy on the same ground, though it was so communicated by M. *Pageot* by express authority from his government contained in the document itself. Its tone is extremely mild and conciliatory, though without abating any from the requistion of Gen. Valaze's amendment. It is to be regretted that such a letter, from such a source, was not met by our government with a corresponding spirit:

PARIS, June 17th, 1835.

SIR: There no longer exists on our part any abstacle to the entire accomplishment of the treaty concluded on the 4th of July, 1831, between France and the United States. The project of law relative to the indemnities reciprocally stipulated in that treaty, after having successfully passed the two Chambers, has received the royal sanction.

I say on our part; for every thing now depends on the Government of the United States, it belongs to them to remove the only obstacle that still subsists. By virtue of a clause inserted in Art. 1st by the Chamber of Deputies, the French Government must defer making the payments agreed upon, until that of the United States shall have explained the true meaning and real purport of divers passages inserted by the President of the Union in his Message, at the opening of the last Session of Congress, and at which all France at the first aspect was justly offended.

The Government having discovered nothing in that clause at variance with its own sentiments, or the course which it had intended to pursue, the project of law thus amended on the 18th of April, by the Chamber of Deputies, was carried on the 27th to the Chamber of Peers. I herewith annex the *expose* which accompanied it. That document will show you, in a few words, in what light we consider the respective positions of the two countries. I also annex the report of the Committee, presented to the Chamber of Peers, on the 5th of June. You will hereby see how far that house concurred in the opinion of the Chamber of Deputies.

Mr. Livingston has left Paris, without waiting for the vote of the Chamber of Peers, leaving Mr. Barton as Charge d'Affairs. The letter by which he accredited him to the French Government, is of the 28th of April. You will find a copy of it subjoined.

In a note dated 27th, Mr. Livingston assigns as the cause of his departure, the silence observed by the French Government in relation to a previous note of the 18th, in which that Minister, agreeably to orders from his Government, demanded the explanation, sir, we will show ourselves very willing to furnish, if it should be asked for again, when we ourselves shall have received those which we have a right to expect.

Annexed are copies of the two notes of the 18th and 27th.

On the 25th, Mr. Livingston had addressed to me a third note of great length, in which, whilst he forbears making allusion to the amendment introduced by the Chamber of Deputies, he fully enters into its principle and probable consequences, as you may ascertain by reading that paper. As long as the amendment was but a simple project, the initiative of which did not even belong to the Government, I thought proper to abstain from entering into any controversy on this subject with the Minister of a foreign Government. Now that that project has become a law by the concurrence of the two Chambers and the sanction of the King, it is my duty to justify it against objections which are utterly groundless.

I shall first recall a few facts.

The project of law relative to the execution of the Treaty signed on the 4th July, 1831, had been presented three times to the Chamber of Deputies, viz: the 6th of April, 1833, the 11th of June of the same year; and the the 13th of January of the year following, when it was rejected by a majority of eight votes on the 1st of April, 1834.

The news of its rejection was known at Washington on the 6th of May, through a packet which sailed from Liverpool on the 6th of April.

On the 4th of June, M. Serrurier informed the Secretary of State, that the King's Government had determined to present anew the project of law at the next Session of the Chambers. The loss of the bill having occasioned the resignation of the Minister who had signed it, and this circumstance having caused different changes in the Cabinet, the Government could not definitely adopt that determination until the 8th of April. The brig Le Cuiriassier, bearer of new instructions to M. Serrurier, had moreover met with a long and stormy passage.

At the express request of Mr. M'Lane, then Secretary of State, M. Serrurier communicated, the next day in writing, the declaration which he had already made verbally. His note is dated the 5th of June.

The reply of Mr. M'Lane is of the 27th. In this reply, Mr. M'Lane states in express terms, in the name of his Government, that the President of the United States *will rely on the assurances M. Serrurier has been instructed to give him, and will wait hereafter with confidence for the appeal that is to be made to the new Chamber.*

M. Serrurier, in his note of the 5th of June, had incidentally observed that *it was the intention of the French Government to present again the rejected law at as early a period as our Constitution would permit.* That intention was real; our desire was sincere; but it naturally followed from the very nature and terms of the engagement, that it referred to no particular and fixed period; that was left dependent either upon the different exigencies of our internal situation, or upon the object which both Governments were equally anxious to attain.

In the month of August, the Chambers were assembled, but merely for form and for the sole purpose of complying with the provisions of the 42d article of the Charter. No project of law was either presented or discussed.

Mr. Livingston at Paris, and the President of the United States at Washington, having seemed to regret the opportunity of this accidental meeting, had not been embraced to place again before the Chambers the project of law relative to the Treaty of the 4th of July, it was easy to make them understand, that in acting with that precipitancy, we would not only have departed from all established usages, but compromitted, instead of securing the passage of the law.

The same considerations were very naturally opposed to the request made at a subsequent period by Mr. Livingston for a special session in the Fall. That Minister must no doubt have urged them with his government, since the latter showed itself entirely convinced of their validity and justness.

The new Secretary of State, Mr. Forsyth, said in the month of October to M. Serrurier, *The President readily understands why this business has not been taken up at the opening of the Session in August; he can now account for the fact that the demand made by Mr. Livingston of a Special Session in the Fall was declined.* Mr. Forsyth, it is true, added that *the President could not understand why the convocation of the Chambers had been delayed until the last days of December, instead of the beginning of that month.* But that observation falls before the fact, that, by a concurrence of particular circumstances on which it would be useless to dwell, this meeting of the Chambers did in reality take place on the 1st of December.

Nothing, consequently, could prepare the French Government for the language of the Message sent by the President to Congress. We were aware that that Message would contain a statement of the transactions connected with the treaty of the 4th of July. Mr. Forsyth had on the 19th of November given notice of it to M. Serrurier. But Mr. Forsyth had at the same time informed that Minister, that the President would simply advise Congress to wait for the decision of the Chambers.

What must then have been our astonishment when the Message reached this side of the Atlantic! And could it be expected that the French Government, after having fulfilled the double duty of satisfying its own dignity by recalling its Minister from Washington, and of redeeming the faith of treaties by obtaining from the Chambers the appropriation necessary to the completion of the Convention of the 4th of July, after having tendered to the Minister of the United States his passports; could it be expected, I repeat, that the French Government would not wait, before it resumed any communication on the subject with the Government of the Union; and before it renewed with it the interrupted relations, that the latter would come forward and express itself in terms calculated to dispel the unfortunate interpretations to which the message had given rise.

Such is in fact and in substance the course which the amendment introduced by the Chamber of Deputies had pointed out to the Government; such is the course which the Government intended to have pursued, even if the law had not made it their duty.

Nevertheless, it is against this course, so simple, so reasonable, that Mr. Livingston seems to wish to protest beforehand.

Mr. Livingston fully admits, in his note of the 27th of April, the right of foreign governments, to take proper exception to the acts and language of the government which he represents.

"Should the President," he observes, "do an official executive act affecting a foreign power, or use exceptionable language in addressing it, through his Minister, or through theirs; should a law be passed injurious to the dignity of another nation, in all these, and other similar cases, a demand for explanation would be respectfully received, and answered in the manner that justice, and a regard to the dignity of the complaining nation would require."

But he maintains that these principles, the wisdom of which is evident, are not applicable to an act which the President, sole representative of the nation towards foreign powers, gives to Congress an account of the situation of foreign relations.

"The utmost freedom," says Mr. Livingston, "the utmost freedom from all restraint in the details into which he is obliged to enter of international concerns, and of the measures in relation to them, is essential to the proper performance of this important part of his functions. He must exercise them without having continually before him the fear of offending the susceptibility of the powers whose conduct he is obliged to notice."

"Were any foreign powers," continues Mr. L., "permitted to scan the communications of the Executive, their complaints, whether real or affected, would involve the country in continual controversies; for the right being admitted, it would be a duty to exercise it, by demanding a disavowal of every phrase they might deem offensive, and an explanation of every word to which an improper interpretation could be given. The principle, therefore, has been adopted, that no foreign power has a right to ask for explanations of any thing that the President, in the exercise of his functions, thinks proper to communicate to Congress, or of any course he may advise them to pursue."

We cannot, sir, admit such a principle; we cannot admit it, at least without condition or limit, in an absolute, general, and peremptory sense.

It does not depend upon a nation from the mere fact of its having adopted such or such a form of Government, to acquire with regard to foreign powers more rights than it would have had, or to arrogate to itself other rights than those which it would have enjoyed under any other form of government.

Nations are free to choose without any constraint the Government they please—precisely for this reason, and under this condition, that such a choice concerns them exclusively, and that whatever that choice may be, it cannot affect the rights, or injure the legitimate interests of other nations.

Now it is the acknowledged right of every government, when the legal representative, or when the official organ of another government, expresses himself *publicly* in reference to it, in language which is deemed offensive, to demand an explanation of it. Such a right the Constitution of the United States can never abolish, modify, nor restrict. It is an international right (*un droit international*). It suits the people of the United States to divide the power of the Union between a President and a Congress? Be it so. It suits them to oblige the President to give *publicly* to Congress an account of the state of foreign relations. Their right is unquestionable. But that the President of the United States, the official organ, the legal representative of the Union towards foreign nations, thereby acquires the right to express himself *publicly* upon foreign governments in language offensive to those governments; that he should, in asserting the liberty, the freedom necessary for such communications, dispense with all reserve in his language, and with all responsibility towards the powers whom that language concerns, is what we cannot admit.

Irresponsibility, (*l'inviolabilité*) whether it relates to persons, to acts, or to words, irresponsibility, when it is legally established, is a pure national institution, a purely internal regulation, and can never be used as an argument in the intercourse which Governments hold with each other. If it were otherwise, and if we were disposed, after the example of Mr. Livingston, to carry the argument to its extreme consequences, it might be maintained that the President of the United States has the right, provided it be in a Message to Congress, to impute *publicly* to foreign governments and to foreign nations the most odious acts, the most perverse intentions; to hold them up *publicly* to the animadversion of the world, without these governments or these nations having the right to manifest the slightest resentment, since, according to this very strange doctrine, they would not even be allowed to take official notice of it.

To state such a doctrine is to refute it.

However, sir, we do not wish to exaggerate any thing. Mr. Livingston is perfectly right when he says that the cause which he supports, is, in a general sense, common to all free countries:—That all Governments founded on division of power, and publicity of debates, have an interest in repelling, on the part of the foreign powers, any interference with the communications which the Prince and his Ministers in constitutional Monarchies, and in republics the magistrates intrusted with the executive power, are called upon to make to the Legislature. And this is the reason, as Mr. Livingston very judiciously observes, that in France and in England, the language of the royal speeches is so reserved in every thing that concerns foreign relations; and it is this same motive, as you will observe, sir, to the Cabinet of Washington, that has directed the conduct of France in relation to the Message of President Jackson. If the expressions contained in that Message had been inserted in a proclamation, or any other act of the executive power of the Union, we would at once have called for an explanation. Out of respect for the very nature of the act, the French Government deemed it a duty to manifest the sentiments it felt on that occasion, by instantly recalling its Minister, and stating in a communication the motives for that recall; but it did *not ask* for explanations; it was contented to expect them from the justice of the Government of the United States, and from the ancient friendship of the American nation, not doubting that the Government of the United States would appreciate the difference in such cases, between answering an interpolation, and preventing by a spontaneous determination, by explanations readily offered, a misunderstanding always to be regretted.

The amendment of the Chamber of Deputies is conceived in the same spirit of reserve and conciliation. It does not make it the duty of the French Government to ask for explanations; it merely supposes they will receive them.

We were not mistaken, sir, in believing that the Government of the United States would appreciate that difference, since Mr. Livingston, as he himself observes, hastened as early as the 29th of January last, when the Message of President Jackson had been only known a few days, to offer us explanations at great length, of every passage of that Message which treated of the relations between the United States and France; and since that step and the explanations contained in his note of the 29th of January have received, as he informs us by his note of the 26th of April, the entire approbation of the President.

Mr. Livingston was not astonished that those explanations, as long as they were presented only upon his personal responsibility, *did not produce upon us the effect he intended*; but he supposes that being now clothed with the approbation of the President, they must satisfy *all that the nicest sense of national honor could desire.*

He therefore makes it a point in his note of the 25th, to repeal and to develope them, in the hope that the French government by examining them anew, under the impression that they had become the expression of the sentiments of the President, would deem them sufficient. He is so much the more anxious to impart to us his own conviction on this subject, as he deems it impossible for the Government of the United States to go any further. He even seems to be apprehensive that future events which he *need not specify*, designating thereby no doubt the adoption of the amendment of the Chamber of Deputies by the other two branches of the Government, may hereafter render improper any allusion to explanations presented under the influence of different circumstances.

We sincerely wish, sir, not to add to the difficulties of the situation in which the two countries are respectively placed. The question of date, to which Mr. Livingston seems, in this case, to attach an importance which it belongs not to us to appreciate, does not in any way alter either the nature or the extent of the duties which are prescribed to us. If satisfaction had really been given to the just susceptibility of the French nation as early as the twenty-ninth of January (the date of Mr. Livingston's first note,) and therefore previous to the adoption of the amendment under consideration by the Chamber of Deputies, or as early as the 27th of April, (the date of Mr. Livingston's 2d note,) that is to say, before the adoption of this same amendment by the other two branches of the Legislature, we would be sincerely gratified. The more the Government of the United States would have shewn a willingness to explain itself, the more we should be ourselves disposed to find the explanations satisfactory, and to view the solicitude of that Government as a testimony in favor of the intentions which had dictated the Message of the President.

We will simply observe, before we proceed:

First, That even supposing the explanations, given by the note of the 29th of January, to have been such as we might have wished them, they were on the 18th of April, the day of the passage of the amendment in the Chamber of Deputies, nothing more than the simple expression of the personal sentiments of Mr. Livingston. This is an observation which did not escape his notice.

We will also observe that by the publication of Mr. Livingston's correspondence, the Government of the United States had excited against him such a feeling of irritation, that it would have been out of our power, even supposing that we had considered that correspondence as containing nothing but what is right and proper, to avail ourselves of a document bearing his signature, to repel in one or the other of the Chambers the amendment under consideration.

I will now proceed to the examination of the explanations which have been offered to us.

Mr. Livingston is right in thinking that our objections to the Message of the President are confined to those two points.

1st. The Message impeaches the good faith of his Majesty's Government.

2d. It contains a threat to secure the execution of the treaty by the fear of reprisals.

It is indeed under this double point of view that the Message of President Jackson excited in France the greatest indignation. The Cabinet of Washington will readily admit that *if the allegation were true*, the indignation would be just. No Government, no people, would for one moment bear without itself either to the direct or indirect imputation of a want of good faith, or the idea of another Government or another people endeavoring to obtain from it through menace, what could only be granted by it to justice. It must equally be admitted that when the impression produced by the appearance of any document is general; when that impression is felt, not only by the whole nation whom the document concerns, but even by foreigners, by uninterested people, by persons the least disposed to take a part in the contest, the very universality of that impression is a sufficient evidence against the general tenor of the document.

If we examine in detail the Message of the President of the United States (I mean that part of it which relates to the relations between the United States and France,) it will possibly be found that passing successively from phrase to phrase, none will be met with that cannot bear an interpretation more or less plausible; none of which, strictly speaking, it cannot be said that it is a simple expose of such or such a fact true in itself, or the assertion of such or such a right which no *one* contests, or the *performance* of such or such an obligation imposed on the President by the very nature of his functions. There will certainly be found several in which the idea of impeaching the good faith of the French Government, or of acting upon it thro' menace or intimidation, is more or less disavowed.

Yet when the whole succession of facts is taken into view; when we perceive the care which seems to have been taken to present them in an unfavorable light, without making allowance for circumstances which explained them, without paying any regard to considerations which the government of the United States itself had previously admitted; when we see at the end of this uninterrupted series of allegations, which have the appearance of wrongs, for the sole reason that they are made to rest on isolated and incomplete statements, the unexpected proposition, the extreme proposition to say the least, to seize upon French property, it is impossible at first view, it is even difficult after reflection, to escape the thought that all this part of the Message had been written for the double purpose stated above.

It is not so, however; at least we hope it is not. But to banish entirely such an idea, what would be necessary? Nothing but what is very simple. We do not here contend about this or that phrase, this or that allegation, this or that expression; we contend about the intention itself, which has dictated that part of the Message. If it be true that the President of the United States, in presenting to Congress a statement of the facts connected with the Treaty of the 4th July, had no intention to cast any doubt on the good faith of the French Government; if it be true that the President of the United States in proposing to Congress to decree the seizure by force of arms of French property, had not the intention to assume with regard to France a menacing attitude, we cannot see how he could find any difficulty in declaring it.

Is such a declaration really contained in Mr. Livingston's note, addressed to the French Government on the 29th of January, or in that which the same Minister left at his departure on the 27th of April?

We would be equally at a loss to affirm or to deny it;—and for this reason it is evident that neither the one nor the other can be considered sufficient. The note of the 29th of January is intended to discuss, contradictorily with the French Government, the correctness of facts asserted in the Message of President Jackson. It is intended to prove that the view taken by him of these facts is at least plausible. It is in the midst of this long disquisition that two or three phrases are incidentally thrown out, on the just confidence which the Government of the United States has always entertained in the sincerity of the French Government, confidence which Mr. Livingston had always made it a duty to foster, and which according to him, is not in contradiction with any of the ideas or allegations expressed in the Message. The note of the 25th of April, is chiefly intended to make an indirect and anticipated examination of the amendment introduced by the Chamber of Deputies. While upon this examination, and with a view to prove that any demand for explanations would in future be useless in fact and inadmissible in principle. Mr. Livingston refers to the testimony given by him in his first note, to the good faith of the French Government; he refers to subsequent sanction given by the President to the contents of that note, he dwells on the paragraph of the Message of the President, in which all idea of threat is, he says, *expressly disavowed*.

You will easily conceive, sir, and the Cabinet of Washington will, we think, understand it also, that such phrases incidentally inserted in documents, the purport and tenor of which are polemical, and surrounded, in some measure, by details of a controversy which is besides not always free from bitterness, cannot dispel sufficiently the impression produced by the persual of the Message, nor strike the mind as would the same idea expressed in terms simple, positive, direct, and unaccompanied by any recriminations concerning facts or incidents no longer of any importance. Such is the motive, which, among many others, has placed the French Government in the impossibility of acceding to the wish expressed by Mr. Livingston towards the conclusion of his note of the 25th of April, by *declaring* (to the Chamber of Peers probably) *that previous explanation given by the Minister of the United States and subsequently approved by the President, had satisfied it.*

The impression produced by the perusal of the Message was deep. It was so in France, in Europe, and even in the United States; the debates in Congress and public notoriety sufficiently prove the fact. Under the weight of this impression, the French Government did not hesitate to place itself in a situation to meet the engagement contracted in the name of France. In pausing here for the present, and waiting for the fulfilments to be claimed, or expecting them to be claimed, in terms consistent with the regard which is its due, it is not afraid of being accused of *appreciating national honor by any number of millions which it could withhold, as a compensation for an injury offered to it.* Mr. Livingston is the first to repel such an idea. Far from it; the French Government will consider as a fortunate day, the one in which it will be able to deliver up honorably the trust that lies in its hands; but each State has duties to perform towards itself, each situation has its exigencies. Mr. Livingston objects to the idea of seeing the President of the United States give a new testimony to the good faith of the French Government, lest such a step, reasonable and just in itself, should not appear to be exclusively dictated by justice and by reason. He will not be astonished if the French Government, on its side, attaches an equal importance to show that in acknowledging a legitimate debt, and declaring itself ready to discharge it, it has exclusively consulted reason and justice.

You are authorized, sir, to read the present despatch to Mr. Forsyth, and if he desires, let him take a copy of it. Accept, Sir, &c. &c.

(Signed) V. BROGLIE.

A Scene in Congress.

Washington Correspondence of the Baltimore Patriot.

WASHINGTON, January 22, 1836.

The Senate of United States held no session today. But the House of Representatives held one —*and such an one!* Such cutting and thrusting, such attacks upon the Senate, and upon the great "defender of the Constitution" in that body—such attacks upon the *leaders* of the "great democratic party," of a personal nature: calling out each of them by name—such eloquent denunciations and bitter, biting, scorching personal allusions—such disregard of the rules of the House—such disorder, confusion, uproar, clapping of hands, and all things that characterize a tumultuous assemblage, rather than the distinguished popular branch of the Legislature of the United States—have never before been witnessed since the organization of the Government as have been witnessed to-day! And now when do you suppose that these were, some scores of speakers upon the floor at a time, or one after another, disputing, cutting, and slashing in stormy debate? No;—there were but two speeches delivered, and one of them not finished. These speeches produced all the sensation; all the excitement, all the disorder, the clapping of hands, &c., that made the session of the House of Representatives to-day more tumultuous and intensely exciting than that of any other on the records of the American Congress. They were delivered by John Quincy Adams and Henry A. Wise.

When the House first came to order, Mr. Cambreleng rose and asked the indulgence of the House while he could call its attention to an article in a morning paper, (the Telegraph,) in relation to himself. He pronounced that article false, and gave notice that, upon the first opportunity, he would take the pains to fully expose the calumny.

Mr. Adams now rose and asked leave to offer a resolution which he desired to be read. It was to refer so much of the President's Message as related to the loss of the Fortification Bill on the last night of the last session of Congress to a Select Committee, instructed to inquire into the causes of the loss of that bill, and to be vested with the power to send for persons and papers.

At the suggestion of Mr. Beardsley, Mr. Miller called for a suspension of the rules of the House, to enable Mr. Adams to introduce his resolution.—The motion prevailed.

Mr. Wise now got the floor; but upon Mr. Adams' rising and saying that he intended to speak upon his resolution, he gave way to that gentleman, remarking at the same time that he hoped to be allowed the floor to follow him.

Mr. Adams now commenced, by alluding to the declarations which had recently been made in another *place*, that to that House belonged the responsibility of loosing the Fortification Bill. He went on to animadvert upon the opinions and declarations which had been made in that *place*, which he said were untrue and not warranted by facts. As he began to grow severe, the Speaker reminded him that the Rules of the House did not permit a member to animadvert upon the proceedings of the Senate. Mr. Adams said he did not say any thing about the *Senate*; he spoke of a *place*—he did not say what place; it was left with the members of that House to associate in their minds the Senate of the United States or any other body with that *place* that he spoke of, &c. Mr. Adams then went on. The members in great numbers began to flock round him. It was palpable that something tremendous was anticipated. And true enough the orator began to bear down upon the Senate with renewed sarcasm. Mr. Mercer now called him to order, and stated the point of order. The Speaker decided that he had no authority to put a construction upon Mr. Adams' words, and therefore as he did not name the Senate he could not say that he was out of order. (Here cries of "go on—go on" were uttered by many members.) Mr. Adams went on more and more severe. Mr. Mercer again called him to order and reduced the objectionable words to writing. Another member made one or two unsuccessful efforts to "say a few words," but consoled himself as well as he could by giving utterance to a few vollies of round oaths (in an under tone) at the disorderly state of things. The words Mr. Mercer took down Mr. Adams would not admit to be his. The Speaker put the decision to the House which declared that they were not. Mr. Adams again proceeded. Before this, however, he said as it appeared to give gentlemen so much disquietude for him to allude to the Senate, he could transfer his *place* to the Office of the National Intelligencer. (Here was an audible laugh.) In that paper he said he found a prodigious argument going to father that House with the loss of the Fortification Bill, on the last night of the last session, charging that House with *subserviency* and manworship! He went on commenting upon the great speech recently delivered by Mr. Webster in the Senate, in the most severe and cutting manner, denying its assertions, running out against its positions and ridiculing its arguments, with tremendous sarcasm and indignation. Once more Mr. Adams was called to order. Considerable confusion and great sensation prevailed. Mr. Wise hoped, he said, the gentleman would be permitted to go on, out of order or in order. He wished him to divulge all he knew upon this most important subject. If ever there was a time when it behooved men to speak out, it was now upon this question, let it cut where it might, whether the Executive, the Senate, the House, the Speaker of the House, or the Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means. It was time to speak out and let the truth be heard!

Mr. Adams again went on. He went into a history of the doings of the last night of the last session; told what he recollected and knew upon the subject; justified the $3,000,000 appropriation; said he voted for it, and if there was one act of his life which gave him more satisfaction than any other, it was that of voting for that necessary and proper appropriation. He passed an overwrought panegyric upon the Executive, and asked in scorn and derision who were the sycophants and manworshippers of that House, of whom so much was told in the argument of such prodigious eloquence, in the National Intelligencer! He ridiculed the Senate for professing so much ignorance of the Executive views in relation to the three millions of dollars appropriation, and said it was very easy for it to profess not to know what there was no necessity of its knowing.—He took up the declaration made by Mr. Webster, that if the enemy were thundering at the door of the Capitol, he would not vote for conferring upon an Executive such an unlimited grant of power, and dwelt upon it for some time, uttering comments and insinuations which no man else is capable of doing. What, he said, see the enemy battering down this Capitol, as they did in the last war, and not vote for an appropriation, so asked for, to defend it, because it was granting too much power to the Executive. There was but one step beyond such an expression of sentiment, and a most natural step too! It would be only for a man who could utter such a sentiment, to go himself over to that enemy and help to batter down the Capitol! (Here a tremendous clapping of hands took place among the members. The Speaker jumped upon his feet, thumped his ivory seal, and called loudly for *order*. He said that for the last ten years, and he thought that ever since the formation of the Government, there had never been such an instance of disorder and contempt of the rules of the House. The old members cried out, *no, no, never, never.*) Mr. Adams resumed and went on in the same powerful, sarcastic strain, against Mr. Webster and against the Senate. He brought up a message sent to the House by the Senate on that famous last night, to remind the former that the appropriation bill yet was to be acted on. Here he brought all his great powers at ridicule into full play. The Senate informed the House of its duties! If ever he felt regret and indignation in his life, he said it was upon hearing that message read to the House. If he could have got an opportunity he should have moved to have two members of the House appointed to carry back the message and cast it upon the floor of the Senate, telling them that the House would receive no insolent message from them. He said that the Senate knew at the time that the House was dead—defunct. Achilles was dragging the dead body of Hector around the walls of the Capitol.

As soon as Mr. Adams had concluded—and he spoke nearly three hours, including the interruptions—Mr. Wise rose and commenced He said the House had been entertained with the greatest blindfold argument he had ever heard. He said he might not present what he intended to offer in quite so connected a shape as he could wish, not having had time to prepare all his facts, &c., but he promised the whole should be put in print. It was not the Senate, it was not the House, he said, that was justly chargeable with the loss of the fortification bill. Neither of them were entitled to the credit of the act. It belonged to *that man*, (pointing to Cambreleng, who sat in the seat next in front of him, and shaking his long finger full and violently in his face, as the little "premonitory" turned round his smiling physiognomy) yes, said he, raising his voice, as Nathan said to David—*thou art the man!* He then went into a history of the whole proceedings. Took up the record and showed by it that Mr. Cambreleng refused on that famous night to report the bill agreed upon by the Conference Committee, after the President had left the Capitol in wrath, because, as he said at the time, it was after 12 o'clock, and therefore there was no constitutional House! He then showed that Churchill C. Cambreleng (and he rung out the name loud and often) did remain in the House and vote after that time! He said Mr. D. H. Lewis, another member of the Conference Committee made the report after he found that Mr. Cambreleng would not. (Here Mr. C. said he did not make it.) *He did make* it, said Wise, at the top of his voice, and here it is upon the record (at the same time holding up the Book of Reports.) He charged the same species of manœuvering also upon Samuel Beardsley. He said that when Mr. D. H. Lewis made the report and it was to be acted upon, there was no quorum to be found! Like the men of Roderick Dhu, a portion of the House would come and go at the call of a whistle, or the stamp of a foot! After portraying the inconsistency of the conduct of Cambreleng and Beardsley, in refusing to vote at one time after it was 12 o'clock and then voting upon another question *still* after that, he asked where were their *consciences?* The Speaker said that was not in order. Well, then, where were their *scruples?*

In alluding, two or three times, to the various novelties exhibited in the scenes of the last famous night of the last session, Mr. Wise declared that a portion of the members were drowsy and tired, others indolent and indifferent, and some drunk.—So he said that what with manœvering, being tired, sleepy, lazy and *drunk*, no quorum could be had only when *certain individuals* desired it. He was called to order for saying that the members of the last House were drunk on the last night of the session. Mr. Wise said he did not charge them all with being drunk, nor did he say that one half or one tenth part were drunk; but that some of them were drunk it was well known. The fact could not be disputed.

Mr. Lane of Indiana, rose and asked Mr. Wise to name those who he knew were drunk.

Mr. Wise: If I were to name them, the gentleman might feel *unpleasant*.

Here order! order! was cried by the Speaker and by the members. Order was restored and the VIRGINIA SCORCHER went on. His unerring rifle *told* at every shot.

Mr. Wise also went at the Speaker. He said the truth must all come out. He then gave the substance of a private conversation between Mr. Polk and Mr. Cambreleng on the famous last night, about the Executive's wishes in relation to the $3,000,000, which Mr. Polk at that time told one of his colleagues, with the injunction "not to say any thing about it." Mr. Wise said if the Speaker denied it, he had a witness to confirm the fact. Mr. Polk replied and admitted the substance of the charge. Mr. Wise continued for some time after, when an adjournment was called for and carried before he had concluded. So he will finish tomorrow. Mr. John Bell is also going to speak on this subject. He will disclose some startling facts, I doubt not. Great excitement and consternation prevail. Mr. Adams is wondered at. His attack upon Mr. Webster was gratuitous, and although powerful beyond any thing I ever before listened to, was uncalled for, and will gain its distinguished author laorels only from those who are not, and can never be, his friends—the followers of A. Jackson and Mr. Van Buren. POTOMAC.

Mr. Adams has sundered the last ligament that tied him to his old friends, and at one fierce spring, bounded into the midst of Van Burenism, Jacksonism, and "Glory." His hatred for Mr. Webster —his resentment at being defeated last winter for the Senate, have overcome his consistency and the duties of his position. A long time manifesting a gravitation towards the party in power, he has at length gone over to the strong side, much under the circumstances that marked his abandonment of the federalists in 1807. Well—the Whigs could not "better have spared a better man," but there was not one whom they could so well have spared, or with whom they would shake hands at parting with so cordial a joy. Bravo! Bravissimo! John Quincy Adams a Jackson—nay a Van Buren and "Glory" man! Wake up from the dead some of you who died in the midst of the conflict of '26, '27, '28, or even since '33, and believe this if you can!

We congratulate you, Van Burenites all!!

But what shall we say that will do justice to Henry A. Wise, the youthful and intrepid statesman, whose abilities have burst upon the world in meridian glory, as Minerva sprang armed from the brain of Jupiter! That the mantle of Randolph has descended upon his shoulders! That he is worthy of the crisis and of the ancient fame of Virginia! That his courage knows no fear, and his disinterested independence no calculation of consequences! All this and more may be truly said, and while Virginia has reason to mourn the apostacy of so many who prefer power to right, and its smiles and favors to the danger of asserting her principles, let her cherish the more warmly this intrepid son.

Richmond Whig.

Mr. Calhoun's Speech.—We shall present our readers to-morrow with a rich treat, in the luminous Speech of Mr. Calhoun, on the Preident's War with France. Mr. Calhoun exposes the gross misconduct of our Government in the negotiation with that country. He is so *un-American*, as to dare tell Andrew Jackson that he has been guilty—deeply guilty, in promoting the calamity of war—in bringing about a state of things which may end in irreparable injury to the whole country—which must be ruinous to the interests of the South—and must arrest all the promising enterprizes of improvement, in which our people are beginning to embark. He has been so *un-American* as to say, and to prove, in behalf of his country, against Andrew Jackson—that the war into which the said Jackson would plunge that country, will be against "justice, honour and interest." In doing this, he has done a patriot's duty, however disagreeable it may be to those who would sacrifice the honour and interests of the country, to the caprices of a passionate old man.—*Charleston Mercury.*

A remarkable FACT.—We have not at this time a single Minister Plenipotentiary, either at the Court of England, France, Spain, Portugal, Russia, or any other European State. The official lives of Gen. Jackson's diplomatists have been singularly brief, from that of John Randolph, which lasted nine days, (a nine day's wonder,) to perhaps the longest of them—that of Mr. Rives—which extended not to quite two years, but was long enough to enable him by his gasconade, (as Mr. Calhoun conclusively shows in his able Speech we publish to-day,) to throw obstacles in the way of the French, claims, that his successor failed to remove, and which have at length brought us to the verge of a war with our old friends and allies.—*Raleigh Register.*

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Raleigh and Gaston Rail-Road.—From the large amount of stock already subscribed, there can remain no doubt but what the entire capital authorized by the charter. $800,000, will now very soon pe taken up—Books for subscriptions are still open at the Treasurer's office in this city; and we would call the attention of subscribers to a notice, in another column, for a meeting of the Stockholders, to be held in this city on Thursday of next week, the 4th February. At this meeting the company is to be organized—a President and Directors elected for the ensuing year, &c.

At Warrenton, we learn from the Reporter, stock to the amouet of $21,900 was very soon subscribed in the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road, after the books ware opened on the 18th inst.—*Ral. Standard. of Jan.* 28.

The Senate of Alabama, by a vote of 14 to 11, have rejected a resolution instructing their Senators in Congress to vote for Mr. Benton's expunging resolution.

THE PEOPLE MOVING.

A meeting of the citizens of Cabarrus county, for the purpose of adopting some measures in relation to the approaching election of President and Vice President of the United States, was held at the Courthouse in Concord on Tuesday of January Court.

The meeting was organized by the appointment, (on motion of Gen. Barringer) of Gen. William Allen, as Chairman; and, (on motion of Levi Hope, Esq.) of Dr. Kiah P. Harris, as Secretary.

After some remarks in explanation and support of the purposes of the meeting, by Gen. P. Barringer, and J. Phifer, Esq., the following Resolutions were introduced by the former, and *unanimously* adopted by the meeting.

Resolved, That under the present circumstances, we deem it a duty we owe to our Country and ourselves, to take every available and honorable means of defeating the election of Martin Van Buren as President of the United States—believing as we do, that his elevation to that high office would be a triumph of *office-holders and office-seekers* OVER THE PEOPLE—PARTY *over* PRINCIPLE—and disastrous to the best interests of the country.

Resolved, That, as one means of preventing such consequences, we hereby pledge ourselves to support, with all honorable exertions, the election of that patriotic Republican, HUGH L. WHITE, of Tennessee, for President of the United States.

Resolved, That the following persons be appointed a Committee of Vigilance for Cabarrus county. [Here follow the names 100 gentlemen.]

Resolved, That it is important, at some early period, to fix upon a suitable person as Elector for the District composed of Mecklenburg, Lincoln, and Cabarrus; and, for that purpose, the following persons be appointed Delegates from Cabarrus county, to meet such other persons as may be appointed from the Counties of Lincoln, and Mecklenburg, in Charlotte, on Thursday of the first week of Mecklenburg Superior Court, to make such selection viz: Charles W. Harris, Levi Hope, Esq., Dr. Abram F. Alexander, David Long, Gen. P. Barringer, and Dr. K. P. Harris.

Resolved, That the friends of Judge White in the Counties of Lincoln and Mecklenburg, are hereby requested to hold meetings and appoint Delegates to meet in Convention in Charlotte at the time, and for the purpose, before mentioned.

WILLIAM ALLEN, Chairman.

K. P. HARRIS, Secretary.

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The New York papers of Friday the 22nd inst., contain the distressing intelligence of the bursting of the boilers of the Steamer William Gibbons, while going into New York by which six persons lost their lives—among them Mr. Isaac Davega, formely of this city.—*Chas. Mercury, Jan* 28.

Most Distressing Accident.—On Monday last, Mr. Grimke Drayton, eldest son of the late Thomas F. Grimke, Esq., was killed by the accidental discharge of his gun. He was riding near his Plantation in his gig with the gun leaning between his attendant, a young German Boy, and himself, when the accident occurred, the charge passing through his left breast, and wounding the boy in the arm. Mr. Grimke died in a short time after. His death is a great loss in every relation. He was an accomplished gentleman and finished scholar, of a very eminent grade of intellect, of refined taste, and generous and elevated character; and one whose name would occur among the very first to any acquaintance called upon to name the most promising young man of our city and State.—*Ib.*

High Life Below Stairs.—A comical comedy was enacted in front of the Park theatre one night last week by two gentlemen amateurs for their own benefit. It seems that after dining and wining at the fashionable hotel in Broadway, they dropped in at Sandy Welsh's for oysters and champaigne. They supped, and after paying Welsh a low bill, and his chef de causine a high compliment, proceeded to wend their way "bock agin." It was a miserable night, or rather morning, and the rain fell in torrents. Both gents were in *high spirits*, particularly one of them, as Pat would say. It being pitch dark, of course the street lamps were not lighted, that convenience being dispensed with by the corporation except on bright moon light nights, so that the gentlemen were compelled to make their way as they best might across the gutters. It was about 4 o'clock in the morning; the rain fell in drops as big as small potatoes and more of them, and our "ancient and most quiet watch-men" had gone to roost. After fording several large streams (not generally laid down in the map of the city,) they commenced the passage of what seemed a young Mississippi, the water was up to their knees, and they were ruminating on the fate of Sam Patch, and the value of their life insurances, when "the midnight clock struck sadly on their ears." They halted to learn the hour, while "the gentlemen in *blue*," (not black) marked each stroke of St. Paul's with an expressive stamp in the water. 'One!' said he, and splash went his foot. 'Two!' another splash that wet them still more. 'Three!' splash again. 'Four!' and now they were wet as drowned rats. At this instant the City Hall commenced tolling the hour, but the gentleman not remarking it, continued, on, 'Five!' and resumed his splash. 'Six!' splash again.—'Seven!' another 'heavy wet.' 'Eight!' The gentleman began to look wild; either the clock was wrong—this was another dark day—he had drunk too much wine. Before he could make up his mind on which horn of this dilemma to hang a doubt, the bell of St. Paul's commenced ringing for fire, and he presumed he must have been dreaming. It was only eight in the evening "by Shrewsbury clock," he was sure, and so he continued his count, making the mud fly right and left as he kept time with the rapid strokes on the bell. He counted Nine! Ten! Eleven! Twelve! *Thirteen!! Fourteen!!!* When he came to Fourteen, he gave it up. "Well, I'm blamed," said he, "if this *isn't later than ever I knew it!*"—*N. Y. Spirit of the Times.*

The Milledgeville (Ga.) Recorder, of Jan. 26, says: "Orders have been issued from the Executive Department, to the proper militia officers, making a requisition of thirty-five hundred men, to be drafted from the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 5th, 6th, 8th, 9th, and 10th divisions, to be held in readiness for immediate service, upon the orders of the commander-in-chief. The other divisions of militia have been excepted from the draft on account of their remote locality. The requisition will take about every tenth man."

Money continues very scarce in Philadelphia. Bicknell,s last Reporter has the following paragraph on the subject:

"However incredible it may seem, we can assure our readers that within the last week, some of the best paper has been offered at the rate of interest of two per cent. per month, or *twenty four dollars a year for the loan of one hundred dollars.*"

Cotton.—Our market continues lively and prices are a shade better than last week. The weekly receipts are 2021 bales. We quote prices at from 10 to 15¼ though but very little has been sold so low as 10. *Good* qualities generally bring 15 cents.—*Columbia Times of January* 29.

FIAT JUSTITIA RUAT CŒLUM.

THE CAROLINIAN.

SALISBURY:

Saturday Morning, February 6, 1836.

☞ We invite the attention of our readers to the letter of the Duke de Broglie published this week. We think all must admit this overture which Jackson and his Cabinet rejected and attempted to cover with silence, was conciliatory, and all things considered perhaps unexceptionable. Rumors having doubtless some foundation in truth, have reached us that England has proffered its mediation to arrange our misunderstanding with France, and that this proffer has been accepted by this Government. We sincerely hope it may be so.

General Scott.—We notice in the last Columbia, S. C., papers, the arrival of Major General Winfield Scott, of the United States Army, accompanied by his Suit, at that place on his way to take command of the forces for the defence of Florida. He expected to remain a day or two in Columbia for the organization of a company of Volunteers, and then start for Florida with all possible speed.

Public Meeting.—A Public Meeting was held in Raleigh on the 30th ult., of those opposed to the Baltimore nominations. As a Candidate for Governor at our next August election, the meeting nominated General Edward B. Dudley, of Wilmington. Gen. Dudley has been a prominent actor in the political events of this State, and in Congress for a number of years, and has ever been found on the side of "liberty against power."—We doubt not but that his nomination will give general satisfaction to the *Whigs* throughout the State. The meeting also sanctioned the nomination made of Judge White for the Presidency by the great Whig meeting at the close of the session of the Legislature, and nominated for the Vice Presidency JOHN TYLER, of Virginia. The name of Mr. Tyler would most unquestionably add great weight to the White Ticket in the South. The Register remarks:

"We have no doubt that the opponents of Mr. Van Buren throughout the State, will heartily respond to these nominations; and that they will not permit minor differences of opinion to interfere with the support which they are bound to give to the great principles of free government for which they are contending. Let them then, be aroused—let them be active—and with the names of White for President and Dudley for Governor, inscribed on their banner, if they do not gloriously triumph, the fault will be their own. But *powerful names* and a *good cause* will not, of themselves, insure success without effort. The friends of the Constitution should take a lesson from their adversaries on this point, and, though we would not recommend that they should imitate *their* course in all respects, we *would* have them excited to emulate their activity and perseverance, and take care that nothing is sacrificed through supineness and inaction."

DONT DIVIDE THE PARTY.

Agreeably to the request contained in the last Resolution, and from a wish to make our readers acquainted with all important events both foreign and domestic, especially those which so nearly concern our political welfare, as that published below, we cheerfully insert the following account of the proceedings of a meeting held in Orange county, in this State. Col. *Philo* White would we doubt not be found a very available candidate for the Presidency; but most imploring would we obsecrate Messrs. Partin, Pendigrass & Company, though we have not the pleasure of their acquaintance, Dont divide the Party. Virginia, though shorn of her locks of strength, and led about sightless by her own children for the sport of Northern Philistines, gave a sort of expiring token of her former self in rejecting the nomination of R. M. Johnson; General Jackson rudely thrust Mr. Van Buren from a consultative meeting, 'tis true and pity 'tis 'tis true; but the nomination of Col. Philo White was the unkindest cut of all. This last act nominating Col. White has we fear rendered the split in *the party* remediless.—Nothing will hereafter surprise us—not even if Judge S——, and Speaker H——, should fall out in dividing the spoils.—We suppose Col. White will be run on the same ticket with Col. Johnson—to be headed, HURRA FOR THE TWO COLONELS.

Of Col. White's qualifications for the Presidency we need not speak. If old Rowan do not support him for the unexpected and unparralled honor done it by the Col's. *spontaneous* representation of us in the Rucker Caucus—it will add another to the long list of melancholy proofs that *republics are ungrateful.*

ORANGE COUNTY, N. C., January 22, 1836.

MESSRS EDITORS: At a meeting of a portion of the citizens of Orange County, opposed to the election of Hugh L. White to the Presidency of the United States, convened pursuant to notice at Adam's X Roads, on the 15th instant, Louis Partin, Esq., was appointed Chairman, and Thomas Pendigrass, Secretary. Whereupon the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

"Whereas, it is deemed by this meeting expedient to resist, by all lawful means, the elevation of *Hugh L.* White to the office of President, who is sought to be juggled into office by a set of Nullifiers and Bankites.

Resolved, That this meeting will support *Philo* White in preference to the said *Hugh L.* White, as an honest man, and one whose feelings and intesests are identified with their own.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the Chairman and Secretary and by them transmitted to some western public Journal for publication.

LOUIS PARTIN, Chairman.

THOMAS PENDIGRASS, Secretary.

J. Q. ADAMS.

The *seceder* as the Standard mildly calls its new Van Buren ally, John Q. Adams—how sucking dove like a name in comparison with some of the epithets so liberally applied to the same person by the Editor of the Standard not many years since—has gone over to the spoils party and surrendered at discretion, *for aught that has yet become public.* Like all renegades and apostates, he is more furious in his new born zeal even than the old regular porkers. The public act of complete commitment to Van Burenism was in a furious premeditated tirade against Mr. Webster, which ex-President! Adams blurted out on the occasion of his introducing a resolution to inquire into the causes of the failure of the three million spoils appropriation at the close of the last session. This elaborate compound of abuse and man worship appears in an obviously corrected report in the Globe; and notwithstanding the high praises it has received in certain quarters, it exhibits more of the will than power to be severe. In reference to a re[illegible] an unconstitutional [illegible], were the enemy battering the walls of the Capitol, Mr. Adams endeavors to be severe by exclaiming that the natural and easy step for him who could utter such a sentiment, would be to join the enemy in battering down the Capitol. On this point we are wholly of the opinion expressed by Mr. Webster. An infinitely less evil in our estimation would it be that not one stone should be left upon another of that proud Capitol, but that it and the City of Washington too be a heap of ruins trodden under foot by a foreign foe, than that one provision of our Constitution be violated by the *itching palms* of those who should be its defenders.

In his speech Mr. Adams recurs to the charge of man worship with a frequency, and repudiates it with an earnestness, which evince his own consciousness of the justice of the accusation.

For this last and crowning act of meanness in the carreer of Mr. Adams—in versatility and suppleness a Talleyrand, but destitute of his capacity and foresight, we can find no worthier motive than wounded vanity.—We would fain hope that he is not *yet* so fallen as to be urged on by the still baser passion of love of office and its emoluments. Can the ex-President! have his eye on the Mission to the Court of St. James?

CONGRESS.

Scenes in debate of the most thrilling interest occur almost every day at Washington. And indeed it seems that nearly the whole session of Congress will be consumed in the discussion of subjects of the deepest interest to the country. The question of the Abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia, in all its bearings, has been, and is yet, eliciting a debate of unsurpassed ability and warmth, especially on the part of Southern members. We feel proud in being able to say, that on this vital question the Delegation from North Carolina to a man, have noble defended the rights of their constituents, and southern rights, while the representatives of the boasted "Old Dominion," and some other Southern States, chose to do the bidding of Albany *managers* and betray the South. Would that our entire delegation might act thus independently on every question in-involving the rights of the people.

For an account of a most extraordinary debate which recently occurred in the House of Representatives, we refer our readers to a Letter in another column from the Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Patriot. The debate sprung up from a few remarks by Mr. Cambreleng of New York, in relation to the loss of the Fortification Bill on the memorable last night of the last session of Congress, and the Resolution of Mr. Adams on the same subject. The charges made by Mr. Wise of Virginia, against those of the *party* in high places, through whose instrumentality the bill was lost, are of a serious nature. The disclosures in support of them are astounding! The independent and manly tone of the orator is worthy of the days of Patrick Henry and John Randolph. The failure of the Fortification Bill lies at the door of the Van Buren party in the House: because the Senate would not agree to put the enormous sum of $3,000,000 at the disposal of the President, to embroil us in a war with France at an earlier day than he has been able to do so without it, the *party* in the House refused to act. A Committee of Conference of the two Houses were appointed; Mr. Camberleng, as Chairman of the Committee of the House, refused to Report the result of the Conference of the two Committees, because the hour of 12 o'clock had expired, and the House was dissolved by the Constitution. But, after this he and his followers went into the House and voted on other questions several times. The baseness of the act is worthy of the party. From this debate it will be seen that Mr. *John Quincy Adams* has the unenviable distinction of being the *leader of the* party in the House.

There has been no Report, as yet, from the Committee, either of the House or the Senate, to which was referred the Special Message of the President. It may be looked for soon.

Considerable debate has occurred on a set of Resolutions introduced by *Humbug Benton*, proposing to appropriate the proceeds of the Public Lands to the general defence of the country—to be expended in Military preparations, &c. A *fat* business for the party. It will not pass the Senate, however.

The United States Senate.—The recent election of four Van Buren Senators, two to fill the seats of Whigs in the Senate of the United States—from Connecticut and Mississippi—will very materially alter the complexion of that body, now the last barrier to Executive supremacy. The only chance for the Constitution and liberties of the country now depends upon Judge White's course—if he acts with the men in the Senate who are "battling for liberty against power," they will have a majority of one; if he acts to the contrary *the country's gone!!*

Robert J. Walker, on the fifth balloting, was elected Senator from Mississippi, by a majority of four votes over his competitors, Poindexter and Pluminer.—Mr. Walker is *Van Buren.*

Robert C. Nicholas, Van Buren, has been elected Senator from Louisiana, in place of Mr. Gayerre, resigned, by a majority of *one* vote over Mr. Barrow, the White candidate.

These two elections are in express violation of the WILL OF THE PEOPLE, which the Van Bureniter profess so much to revere; the Legislatures of both Louisiana and Mississippi were elected avowedly as White, and the Governors elect of both States are decided Whigs.

☞ *The French Navy.*—In the present state of our affairs with France, it may not be uninteresting to our readers for us to spread before them the condition of *Monsieur's* Navy. The Globe contains the following statement of the naval force of France, taken from a late French paper:

French Navy.—French Ships of War, armed and in commission, 119. Of these, there are in the Mediterranean 69, of the following description:

Ships of the Line, 8: One of 120, one of 90, one of 80, and five of 74 Guns each.

Frigates, 6: Three of 56, and three of 44 Guns each.

Corvetts, 5: One of 28, and four of 18 Guns each.

Brigs, 18: Ten of 20, and eight of 10 Guns each.

Schooners, 5: Four of 6 each, and one of 5 Guns.

Cutter, 1; *Gun Boat*, 1; *Steam Vessels*, 11; *Transport Vessels*, 14.

There are on the Ocean,

Ships of the Line, 2: Of 80 Guns each.

Frigates, 7: Two of 56, three of 41, and two of 36 Guns each.

Corvetts, 6; *Brigs*, 5: Three of 20, and two of 18 Guns each

Lutin, 10; *Schooner*, 1; *Small Vessels*, 5; *Steam Vessels*, 12; *Transport Vessels*, 12.

In addition to this list, two other Vessels of 90 Guns each are fitting out at Brest.

The current [illegible] ting so strongly in [illegible] opinion in Pennsylvania is so[illegible] nearly certain he will receive the [illegible] the next election. The people in masses [illegible] that it is the ranks of Van Burenism, Wolfites and Muhlenbergers—the two rival Van Buren factions of Pennsylvania—and giving in their adhesion to Gen. Harrison.

A meeting of the Democratic Party was lately called in Fayette County for the purpose of making a demonstration in favor of Van Buren, and an attempt was made to shuffle through some Van Buren resolutions.—But the people were too strong, doubling in number the corruptionists. The Van Burenites foiled in their plan, bawled out "adjourn," "adjourn," and 'broke up the meeting in a *row!*'

THE INDIAN WAR.

The following intelligence, gathered from the latest Southern papers, will show the suffering and defenceless condition of the inhabitants of Florida, the seat of the Seminole War. The forces in Florida at the commencement of hostilities were entirely inadequate, both in number and means, either to drive the Indians from their swamps or to suppress their inhuman butcheries. Companies of Volunteers from South Carolina, Georgia, and Alabama, sympathising with their brethren of Florida, have gone to the rescue. But the smallness of their number has exposed them to the merciless tomahawk of the savage. And where has been the all powerful arm the Federal Government? Must all the inhabitants—the wives, mothers, daughters, and helpless infants—of Florida be sacrificed to the tomahawk and scalping knife of the ruthless savage before that protection which the Government is in duty bound to give wlll be extended! And where, we would ask, are the BRAVE "*million of musket bearing freemen*," who were ready to imbrue their hands in the blood of their *brethren* of South Carolina when resisting the violation of their most sacred rights? Are those muskets turned against the breasts of the savage monsters who are now murdering without regard to age, sex, or condition a defenceless portion of our citizens, sacking and burning towns and houses, and that without provocation? No; their valor has vanished. The few Volunteers who have taken up arms in defence of Florida are chiefly of that devoted party who were threatened with a *nothern soldiery* for their patriotic resistance to Federal usurpation. Some four or five companies have went from Charleston, some from Columbia, Georgetown, and other parts of South Carolina. May they maintain the chivalric patriotism of South Carolinians in '32.

The Indian War!

LATEST INTELLIGENCE FROM FLORIDA.

From the Jacksonville (Flo.) Courier, of January 21.

The Mail from St. Augustine has this moment arrived, 10 o'clock, A. M., bringing the following melancholy and alarming intelligence:

On Monday, the 18th inst., Major Putman, who was at the head of the Independent Company, styled the St. Augustine Guards, stationed at Mosquito, proceeded to Mrs. Anderson's plantation on the Halifax River, to see in what condition the Indians, who some time ago visited it with fire and devestation, had left it, and to take away what provisions had not been destroyed. While there this company composed of the genorous and spirited young men of St. Augustine, joined by a few from Musquito, making in number about 40 men, was attacked by a party of it is supposed 150. Messrs. Geo. Anderson and Douglas Dummitt, standing on guard, saw two Indians approaching, upon whom they fired, killing one and wounding the other. Mr. Dummitt ran towards the fallen Indian, and while stooping over him received a wound in the back of the neck. At this moment, the Indians rushed out of a scrub, distant little more than musket shot, and commenced a furions attack upon Maj. Putnam's company, who from behind the fragments and broken walls of the burned buildings, gave the advancing Indians a warm reception. The Indians were in the open field, exposed to the fire of this gallant band, who although so inferior in numbers to their enemy, from their advantageous position, kept the Indians at bay the space of an hour—an hour of sharp and desperate fighting! The Indians flanking their position, and about to surround them, they retreated for their boats. The Indians pursuing, poured on them a destructive fire, while embarking on board the boats. In the hurry, all the guns but one, were rendered useless by being wet—With this *one*, the Indians were kept back from rushing into the river, the water being quite shoal for some distance, which had they done, they would in all probability have seized the boats and murdered all in them.—They succeeded in pushing out into the river beyond the reach of the Indians' shot, and proceeded to Bulow's. Mr. Dummitt was the only man wounded, till the retreat to the boats, during which 17 were wounded, several mortally, it is supposed. Two negroes were killed. It is supposed that 16 Indians were killed.

A list of the wounded in the action of the 18th inst. at Dunn Lawton, the Plantation of the Mrs. Andersons's on River Halifax:

Company A., St. Augustine Guards.

Major B. A. Putnam.
Sergeants Martinely and Cooper.
Privates Julius C. Reynolds, Bartolo Cunovas.
Domingo Usina and Charles Flora, severly.
Lieut. John R. Michell, slightly.
Corporal Braisted and Michael Nelegan, slightly.
Private Simpson, slightly.

Company B.

Captain Douglass Dummett.
Sergeant James Ormond.
Private Sheldon, severely.
Benjamin Wiggins, a coloured man, and a guide of Captain Dummett's, severely.
Lieut. Wm. H. Williams, and private M'Murchie very slightly.

There was also a negro killed belonging to Mrs. Anderson, and one belonging to Captain Dummett wounded and taken prisoner.

Intelligence reached us on Tuesday evening, by a black man, belonging to Captain M. Solano, whose plantation is situated on the St. Johns, about four miles above Picolata, that on reaching his master's place on that morning, for the purpose of removing therefrom such of the moveables as could be brought away, he discovered the Sugar-House had been broken open, and that he had seen tracks around the building, that led him to suppose that a number of Indians had been there. On the discovery of this, the negro came to town, and reported what he had seen.

Up to the time, two o'clock this morning, as Lexter left St. Augustine, none of Maj. Putnam's company had arrived in St. Augustine. Although a despatch from that officer to Gen. Hernandez had been received, detailing, as it was presumed, the particulars of the above distressing affair, yet the General had not, for reasons best known to himself, permitted the contents to be promulgated to the public.

The above information was brought to St. Augustine by some negroes belonging to Mrs. Anderson, who escaped, and brought to their mistress the melancholy tidings. The greatest distress prevails in St. Augustine; wives, mothers, and children, are in the extreme of anxiety, and grief for their husbands, sons, and fathers, who may be slain or mortally wounded.

In addition to the above intelligence, Mr. Dexter states, he had the following from the Pilots, which may be relied on:

"Upon Sunday, the 7th inst., as George W. Rockleff, and Jerry Bowers, Pilots in the Sloop Pilot of Musquito, were proceeding up the Halifax River, and when nearly opposite Mrs. Anderson's plantation, they were fired upon by Indians, amounting (as they supposed) from their appearance to about 120. The fire continued for at least 15 minutes, and although none of the men were struck, the boat, the mainsail and rigging were found in their [illegible] and many in the hull. [illegible] served upon the [illegible] immediately proceeded to St. Augustine, with his arm broken, but as they passed along they ob[illegible] in distress, and running high, they found it impossible to go on shore, or render him any assistance. They further stated, that they saw Mr. Samuel H. Williams' Sugar-House on fire.

Till within the last twenty-four hours we had for near a week past, heard little or no information respecting the movements of the Seminoles. We were fearful that it was a deceitful and portentous quiet—but we were not prepared to receive all at once—to be overwhelmed with intelligence of so shocking, distressing, and alarming a nature, as that prepared for our paper of to-day, since our columns were ready for press. None whose hearts are not ice can hear recitals of such dreadful deeds of massacre, without sorrow and grief. We deeply sympathise with our afflicted friends in St. Augustine, for the cup of affliction has not been untasted by the citizens of Jacksonville. We too are exposed. We too, have relatives and friends out to protect their homes and families from the murderous Indian. If the men under Col. Warren are removed we are wholly defenceless. Indians are near us, and much as we desire to rush to the assistance and protection of our brethren in Musquitto, we cannot do so without leaving our homes, our wives, mothers, sisters, and children, exposed to the greatest danger, and almost certain attack, and cruel butchery, of the blood thirsting and revengeful savages.

If ever Florida needed immediate aid from the General Government, and from our friends in our sister States, IT IS NOW!!

The 4th Regiment of Florida Militia, having been on furlough since their return after the battle on the banks of the Withlacoochee, were mustered at this place on Friday last. On Saturday, Major Hart started for Black Creek, which he is to make his head quarters with 70 men, in order to patrol the County from Picolata to the head of the Santaffee, North and West of the St. Johns. Col. Mills stationed at Mandarin with 60 men, to scour from Julington Creek on the St. Johns, Eastward to the sea coast.

Despatches from Gen. Hernandez at St. Augustine have arrived, which may possibly change this disposition.

POSTSCRIPT.—We delay our paper again, now 7 o'clock, P. M., to give the following extract from a letter just received from Major Hart, dated

HEAD QUARTERS,
Black Creek, Jan. 19, 1836.

"I have just seen Mr. Ward, who reports that not long since, Col. Parish of Middle Florida, with about 100 men, saw a smoke in the direction of Wetumpka, and marched for that place as fast as possible. Just before he arrived there he was fired on by about 100 Indians. After an engagement of one hour, the Indians retreated, leaving 7 killed. Two white men were wounded"

Further Particulars of the Outrage at New River. We have been informed by William Cooly, Esq., who has arrived at this place, that on the 4th, when the attack and murder was committed on his family by the Indians, he was absent at the wreck of the Spanish Brig Gil Blas. That on arriving at the Light House, Cape Florida, and learning that an attack had been made on his family, he proceeded to the melancholy scene accompanied by Mr. Beesly, Mr. Roberts and the negro slave Simons belonging to Mr. Fitzpatrick, who volunteered to go with him. When he approached his once peaceful home, he found the body of Joseph Flinton, of Cecil county, State of Maryland, who acted as instructor to his children; his body was mangled, and he had evidently been killed with an axe. His two eldest children were found near by, shot through the heart, one holding yet the book in her hand she had been learning, and the book of the other lay by his side; about a hundred yards distant he found the bodies of his wife and infant. She also had been shot through the heart, and the same ball it is supposed broke the infant's arm. His House had been burned, but the house in which he kept arrow root, and the machinery with which he manufactured it are left uninjured. The Indians carried off about twelve barrels of provisions, 30 hogs, 3 horses, $480 in silver, his clothing, one keg powder, over 200 pounds lead, and $700 worth of dry goods. By their tracks and the amount of property carried off, Mr. C. computes the number of Indians at from 20 to 30. They also carried off his negro man and woman, and a Spanish man named Emanuel. Our bereaved friend and neighbor caused the bodies of his loved ones to be as decently buried as circumstances would admit, and returned to the Light House on the 10th.

At that time, he assures us, there had been no Indians at the Light House, though he saw their fires about ten miles to the northward.

From the same, of January 28.

STILL LATER.

Attempt of the Indians to take the two pieces of Ordinance last sent from this city.—We are indebted to a Volunteer, whose term of service had expired, just returned from Picolata, for the following particulars of an attempt made by the Indians to surprise the two pieces of Ordinance last sent from this city to Picolata. It occurred just as the boat was about leaving Picolata; of course after the editor of this paper had closed his letter:

On Friday, 22d inst., about 2 o'clock, P. M., while the guard of 12 men from Picolata was escorting the two pieces of Ordinance sent from this city by the steamboat Florida for the garrison of Picolata, an attempt was made by a small party of Indians to cut them off. In order to delude the guard, the Indians sent two of their number into an open field, which is at the head of the wharf, about 100 yards distant, in order to attract attention and induce the expectation of an attack from that quarter, but being on the alert, they reserved their fire, expecting an attack from a hammock on the left, which proved that they were correct, and immediately as they fired, a war-hoop was given. The guard then charged the hammock and fired upon them, but returned after going about four hundred yards, on account of the thicket being almost impenetrable. The number of Indians is estimated at about twenty.

On Wednesday, 20th inst., the schr. Alert, Captain Richard, arrived at Picolata, bound to Lake George, for the purpose of destroying all Indian boats and canoes on the river. On the 21st, about half past 10 o'clock, a heavy firing was heard in that direction, supposed to be from the Alert, then about 9 miles distant from Picolata, which lasted one hour and a half. No doubt she had been attacked and engaged by the Indians on the Eastern side of the river.

From the Charleston Mercury of Jan. 28,

MORE INDIAN DIFFICULTIES.

We are indebted to a gentleman of this city for the use of a letter addressed to him, and dated Columbus, Georgia, Jan. 20th.

The letter states, that a plan of the Creek Indians, supposed to be friendly, to fire the city of Columbus, and attack it during the confusion—had just been discovered, by the confession of a half-breed, named Marshal.

Great excitement had been created, and prompt measures for safety adopted.

Call for Troops.—We understand that the Express forwarded to Gov. McDuffie, on Monday, bearing a Requisition for Troops for the defence of Florida, returned last evening with orders from the Governor, for the immediate organization of *six hundred men*, to be drawn from the Brigades of Generals Hamilton, Trotti, and Bull, for three month's service.

This call upon our patriotic fellow citizens for [illegible] suffering brethren in Florida, will [illegible] be met with their accustomed zeal and promptitude. We are satisfied that the South Carolina Quota will be ready by the time that transportation can be provided for them.

Volunteers for Florida.—The Savannah Republican of the 27th, says:—"The Steamboat *Florida* left this morning for Florida, having on board the Augusta Volunteers. The *John D. Monginis* to leave this evening, with a detachment of *Phœnix Riflemen*, under command of Lieut. Segur. We understand that this Corps have volunteered their services and that Capt. Brown, with the residue of the company, will leave by the next boat. The *Monginis* has been fully armed, and is to be stationed on the River, under the orders of Capt. Brown. She is also to take on an additional force to join Capt. Stephens' Company at Picolata.

From the Charleston Mercury of January 29.

Extract of a letter received in this City, dated

TALLAHASSEE, Jan. 21, 1836.

"We regret very much the misfortunes of your suffering friends. Here we apprehend no danger. The Governor has just sent West of this for 300 friendly Indians who have offered their *services.* There will be a draft in this place on Saturday next."

From the same of January 30.

The Savannah *Georgian* of the 28th inst., says: "The Steamboat Dolphin. Capt. King, arrived last night from Charleston, with 150 Volunteers under the command of Capt. Finley, of the Washington Volunteers; and Capt. Revenel of the Washington Light Infantry, bound to St. Augustine, and proceeded on this morning at 2 o'clock."

It gives us much pleasure to announce the safe arrival at this port last evening of the steam packet *John Stoney*, Capt. Curry, from St. Augustine, via St. Mary's and Savannah. Capt. C. reports having seen off Edisto yesterday, the steamer *Santee*, Capt. Brooks, which started from this place yesterday morning with the *German Fusiliers* and *Hamburg Riflemen* for St. Augustine.

The steam packet *George Washington*, from Augusta, had arrived at Savannah, with 211 Volunteers for Florida.

We regret to learn that a wagon load of arms sent by the Governor some time ago, for the use of the citizens of Early, and the adjoining counties, have been intercepted, and have fallen into the hands of the Creek Indians. We understand that although they used the wagoners with some violence, yet they did not carry it to the extent of murder.

In addition, we learn, in violation of the late laws of the Legislature, Col. Wm. Harden invited the Indians, among who was a Chief, over the river, to help him to pick his cotton, against which his neighbours seriosly remonstrated, without effect; upon which they collected together to drive them off, when a rencounter ensued, in which it is said the Cheif and another Indan was killed.—*Milledgeville Recorder.*

Requisition of the General Government for South Carolina Militia.—On Saturday last, Brig. Gen. Eustis, in command on this station, received despatches from the War Department, authorizing him to make a call upon the Governor of this State from such number of militia as he might deem requisite, to act with the United States forces, for the defence of Florida, and the suppression of the Indian War in that Territory; and to take such other measures as might seem to him proper to afford assistance and protection to them in this their hour of need. In accordance with this order, Gen. E. *signified his willingness to accede to the arrangements* which were in progress, and accept Volunteers to garrison St. Augustine.

We also learn that Gen. CLINCH, now in command in Florida, has authority to call for aid from the States adjoining that territory, and this assures us that measures will be adopted which will at once put an end to the savage warfare for some time past, by the migration or *extermination* of the Indians.—*Columbia Times.*

UNITED IN WEDLOCK,

In the Forks of the Yadkin, on the 24th ultimo, by Garland Anderson, Esq., Mr. RENARD MARLOW, of Iredell, to Miss NANCY MADDEN, of Rowan.

DEPARTED THIS LIFE,

In Mecklinburg county, 6th inst., Mr. CHARLES ELMS, Sr., a soldier of the Revolution during the whole struggle for Independence, and participated in many of the important engagements, as several honourable scars will testify—in the 78th year of his age.

Butter!—Butter!!

20 Pounds of good **BUTTER** is wanted, for which the highest price in cash will be paid if application be made immediately. For information apply at THIS OFFICE.

A SMALL SUPPLY OF
LEMAY'S
N. CAROLINA ALMANACS
For 1836,
Just received and for sale, at THIS OFFICE.

Journeyman Printer Wanted.

A Journeyman PRINTER, of good moral character, and a thorough knowledge of his profession, can obtain good wages and a permanent situation as Foreman in an establishment at Rutherfordton, N. C., by *immediate* application to
JOHN G. BYNUM,
Feb. 6, 1836. at Rutherfordton.

DISSOLUTION!!!

THE Copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of Murphy & Taylor at Mocksville, N. C., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All those indebted to the firm are respectfully requested to come forward and close their accounts, either by CASH, or Notes and approved security, as early as possible. It is important that no delay should be made in closing the business of the concern.
JOHN MURPHY.
NATHNL. B. TAYLOR.
Mocksville, February 6, 1836. 4p

Notice.

HAVING sold my stock of Goods in the town of Statesville, all persons indebted to me are requested to close their accounts by cash or note.

I expect to attend on Fridays and Saturdays in Statesville, after the 20th instant, the balance of the week at my farm on Fifth Creek.
H. FORSYTH.
N. B. **CASH for NEGROES.**
Iredell co., N. C., Jan. 16, 1836. p4

MY HORSE,
UWHARIE,

by the Celebrated [illegible] horse Washington, dam Betsy Ruffin by Virginia, will stand in LEXINGTON [illegible] Spring. He will be let to Mares at the reduced price of **$15** the season.

Uwharie cannot only boast of a pure pedigree, but that he is nearly allied to the most distinguished horses that have for the last twenty years figured on the Turf. The request in which his stock is held, and the high prices they are commanding, will claim the attention of the judicious breeder.

Of Betsy Ruffin's produce (Uwharie's dam) I sold last May a Tonson Filley, 1 year old, for $500,—last August a Tonson Colt, 2 years old, (unbroken and out of pasture) for $1,000—and in November last [illegible], a 3 year old Colt by Tonson's Medley, for $1,400. Others, however, from the same stock, have been more fortunate: in a letter to me of the 14th instant, from a most respectable source, it is stated that the Hon. B. Peyton, of Tennessee, lately sold the filley Lilach, 3 years old, out of the sister, on the dam's side, of Betsy Ruffin and by the imp. Leviathan, for $3,000 U. S. Money. He will also state that Polly Hopkins and Betsy [illegible] of the same stock, have been purchased since they have gone into the breeding stud, the former [illegible], the latter also at a high and [illegible] sent to England to breed from Priam, the [illegible] horse in England.

As there are [illegible] thorough bred mares in this [illegible], Uwharie [illegible] down to a Farmer's price, [illegible] convalence of stock. Of his extended pedigree and his performances more hereafter.

My [illegible] Bull Calf **MAJOR**, will be let to a few Cows this Spring at $3. He was bred by Gov. Shelby, of Kentucky, and got by a full bred Durham Bull out of a Cow of the Patton importation.

W. R. HOLT.

Lexington, N. C. Jan. 30, 1836.—p4

Latest Improvement.

DR. PRICE'S
METALLIC TRUSS,

For the immediate Relief and radical Cure of HERNIA or RUPTURE.

THE Subscriber, having been legally authorized to vend and apply Dr. Price's celebrated *Improved Spring Metallic Truss*, in the States of North Carolina and Virginia, takes pleasure in presenting to the citizens of those States, the advantages of this highly approved and celebrated [illegible]; for which purpose he is now visiting the principal towns in those States, remaining a few weeks in each, at which time all persons wishing to be relieved of the danger and inconvenience of Rupture, will make application.

In offering the TRUSS to the afflicted of Rupture, we do it, confidently believing from the success Dr. Price has had in curing Ruptures of long standing, and of every description on one or both sides, old and young, and the testimony of the highest authority in favor of its superior utility, that it is the most valuable Instrument for their use. It can be worn with convenience, day and night, which in the estimation of the most distinguished Surgeons, is essentially important to effect a permanent and speedy cure of Rupture.

No cure, no pay. The poor relieved gratuitously.

JAMES H. OLIVER, M. D.

Here follow numerous Certificates.

The Subscriber is authorized by Dr. Oliver to apply this Truss on the conditions above mentioned, viz: no cure no pay.

ASHBEL SMITH,

November 21, 1835. Salisbury, N. C.

FEMALE ACADEMY.

MRS. SUSAN D. NYE HUTCHISON,

HAVING removed from Raleigh to Salisbury, will open her school at the Academy on the 11th inst.

Terms of Admission as Follows:

FIRST CLASS.—Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Geography, English Grammar and Composition.

Per Session (of five months)	$10 00
Contingent fund, ...	50

SECOND CLASS.—Mrs. Phelp's Geology, Burritt's Geography of the Heavens, History, ancient and modern, Mythology, Botany, Algebra, Geometry, Newman's Rhetoric, Kaim's Elements of Criticism, [illegible]'s Logic, Conversations on Chemistry and Natural Philosophy, Paley's Moral Philosophy, Natural Theology and Evidences of Christianity, and Stuart's Mental Philosophy.

Per Session, ...	$15 00
Contingent fund per Session	50

EXTRA CHARGES.

Oriental Painting per course	[illegible] 00
Chinese and Bronze, do. .	[illegible]5 00
Drawing and painting—water colours, per Session	$8 00
French	$10 00
Ornamental needle work in all its varieties	$5 00

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE SCHOOL

will be strictly maternal; and it will be conducted on the principles laid down in Mrs. Hutchison's [illegible] of Female Education, already before the public. The mode of instruction, now practised by the most extensively [illegible] Schools in our country, will be adopted so far as shall be deemed practicable, and every effort used to promote the improvement of the pupils whether in a moral, personal or [illegible] point of view.

Parents and Guardians are respectfully requested to dress their daughters and wards with great plainness, and to state what church they wish them to attend.

Board in highly respectable families may be obtained at $40 per session.

[illegible] taught as soon as a competent [illegible] obtained.

[illegible], Jan. 9, 1836. —tf—

PRIVATE ENTERTAINMENT.

The subscriber would inform the public that he has [illegible] the house on the Salisbury and Concord road, [illegible] south of Salisbury, formerly owned by [illegible], and has opened the same as a House of Private Entertainment. Travellers and others favoring him with their patronage, will receive every attention necessary to give the most entire satisfaction.

HUGH PARKS.

January 28, 1836. —3t—

RE-PUBLICATION
OF THE
London, Edinburgh, Foreign, and Westminster
QUARTERLY REVIEWS.

THE numbers of each [illegible] separately, [illegible] of the original copies, as soon after they are received from Europe, as is consistent with their proper publication.

Price for the whole series, comprising the regular numbers of the London, Edinburgh, Foreign, and Westminister Reviews, $8 per annum.

Those who take less than the whole, the terms will be as follows:

For three of them	$7	per annum.
For two	" 5	"
For one	" 3	"

These subscriptions are invariably to be paid within three months from the time of subscribing. Otherwise an advance of 25 per cent. will be made upon the subscription price.

Subscribers at a distance must enclose at least one half of the year's subscription in advance, otherwise a second number will not be sent—the terms being so low as not to justify any hazard in obtaining payment.

Any individual forwarding $30 free of charge, shall have five copies of the entire series of this re-publication sent him for one year.

It may be well for American readers to understand that although these publications purport to be issued at regular intervals, they do not frequently appear for many weeks, and even months from the time indicated on their covers. They will be re-published here as soon after they are received as it is possible to re-print them in one of the most extensive and effective printing establishments in the city of New York.

THEODORE FOSTER,
Publisher and Proprietor, No. 25 Pine Street, N. Y.

New, cheap, and Desirable
GOODS!

FOARD & ELLIS

HAVE just received, and are now opening, at their Store at the North-west corner of the Courthouse square, in the building occupied as the Mansion Hotel, a large and splendid assortment of

Fall and Winter Goods;

Embracing almost every article in the line of *Dry-Goods, Hard-Ware. Cutlery, Crockery. Glass-ware, Hats, Shoes, Medicines, Paints, Dye-Stuffs, and Groceries,*

Usually kept in Mercantile establishments, which they offer for sale *LOW* for cash, or on credit to punctual dealers.

☞ All kinds of Country Produce taken in payment, and for which the highest prices will be allowed.

—tf— Salisbury, Nov. 28, 1835.

FALL & WINTER FASHIONS,
FOR 1835.

HORACE H. BEARD, Tailor,

BEGS leave to inform his friends, and the public in general, that orders in his line will always be thankfully received by him, and executed in the most Neat, Fashionable, and Durable manner—on terms as reasonable as any in this section of country. H. H. B. hopes, from his long practice of his business, (a number of years of which time he resided in the city of Philadelphia,) and from the general satisfaction he has heretofore given to his numerous respectable and fashionable customers, to merit and receive a portion of the patronage of the public in general.

☞ He flatters himself that his CUTTING is *really* superior to any done in this State, as may be tested by the undisputed elegance of fit which attends garments made in his establishment. He is in the regular receipt of the Reports of the Fashions as they change both in the large cities of this country and of Europe—so that gentlemen may be satisfied that their orders will always be executed in the very latest style.

Orders from a distance will be attended to with the same punctuality and care as if the customer were present in person.

Salisbury, September 19, 1835.—1y.

DAVID L. POOL,
CLOCK & WATCH MAKER,
JEWELLER & SILVER-SMITH,

RESPECTFULLY informs his Friends and the Public, that he still continues to carry on the above business, in all its various branches.

His Shop is still kept on the Main-street, in Salisbury, one door above the Store of Samuel Lemly & Son. Watches and Clocks of every kind will be **REPAIRED** with neatness, at short notice, on reasonable terms, and **Warranted for 12 Months.**

He will always keep on hand a variety of articles in his line; such as

Patent Lever **Watches,** (English, French, Swiss, and Dutch.)
Gold and Plated Fob Chains.
Gold and Plated Watch Guards.
Gold and Plated Watch Keys.
Gold and Plated Watch Seals.
Gold Ear-bobs, Breast-pins, and Finger-rings, (latest fashion.)
Silver Ware; Ever-pointed Pencil Cases, and Leads.
Silver Spectacles, and steel frames and glasses.
Fine Pocket and Dirk Knives, and Silver Fruit Knives.
Pocket Pistols and Dirks.
Breast-Buttons and Musical Boxes.
Gilt and Steel Watch Chains and Keys.

☞ Old Gold and Silver taken in exchange for articles purchased at his shop, and in payment for work done and debts due. D. L. P.

Salisbury, August 22, 1835. —tf—

PRIVATE BOARDING HOUSE.

Mrs. C. L. M'Culloch,

HAVING taken the House on Main street, a few doors North of the Mansion Hotel, and next door above the Office of the Western Carolinian, announces that she is prepared for the accommodation of regular BOARDERS. She trusts that her long experience in the business will be a sufficient assurance of her ability to give the most entire satisfaction to those favoring her with their patronage. Young Ladies pupils in the Female Academy may rest assured that every attention will be paid to their comfort and pleasure, should they wish to board with her. ☞ Price of Boarding very cheap. [Salisbury, Jan. 18, 1836.

Mansion Hotel,
SALISBURY, N. C.,
Situated at the NORTH CORNER of the Courthouse.

THE Subscriber tenders his sincere thanks to a generous Public for the very flattering patronage bestowed upon the MANSION HOTEL during the past year; and with confidence gives the assurance that increased and untiring exertions will be made for sustaining and advancing if possible, the high reputation of this establishment. With this view, very extensive repairs and additions have recently been made to the Hotel, which render it at present one of the most spacious and roomy, as well as convenient Houses in the Southern country. Regular or transient Boarders, and travelling Gentlemen or Families may rest assured, that at the Mansion Hotel they will receive every attention and accommodation necessary to render their stay pleasant. Large and convenient PRIVATE DINING-ROOMS for familes will be furnished when required, with attentive and trusty servants.

The Table and Bar.

as heretofore, will ever show that we live in a "land of plenty," and that the best among all the luxuries of life have been selected for the Mansion Hotel.

Gentlemen of the BAR are informed that a Row of Offices, unconnected with any other building, and very convenient to the Courthouse, will *always* be reserved for their accommodation.

To his already very extensive and secure Stables, the subscriber has recently made considerable additions; which, together with an abundant supply of Provender, liberally administered by careful, attentive, and obedient Ostlers, may be sufficient to assure travellers that their horses, after leaving his Stables will be prepared for the duties of the Road.

Northern, Southern, and Eastern
STAGE OFFICE!

ALL the Stages coming to and departing from Salisbury, (with one exception,) stop at the Mansion Hotel, where **The General Stage Office** is kept. The Stages on the main Nothern and Southern Line, Peck, Wellford & Co., Contractors, and known as the Merchant's Line, arrive at and depart from the Mansion Hotel, every Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and twice on Saturday.

The splendid Line of Stages direct to Raleigh, Messrs. W. & J. L. Moring Contractors, arrive at this Hotel on Sundays and Wednesdays, and depart from the same on Tuesdays and Saturdays.

The direct Line of Stages to Cheraw, S. C., via. Wadesborough, W. Allen, Esq., Contractor, arrives on Wednesdays and Saturdays, and departs on Tuesdays and Fridays, from this Hotel.

Persons wishing to secure seats in any of the above Stages, will apply to R. W. Long, at the Stage Office kept at the Mansion Hotel.

Seats will at all times be secured in the other Stage leaving Salisbury; so that Passengers need be at no trouble whatever.

RICHARD W. LONG.

Salisbury, January 1, 1836. t—f—

Splendid
Line of Hacks,
FROM
Salisbury, (N. C.) to Raleigh, (N. C.)

THE SUBSCRIBERS,

ANXIOUS to afford every facility to the Travelling Public, now announce that they have completed all their arrangements and can with truth say, *We present you with a Line of Hacks possessing advantages over any other, if you wish to get on with ease and despatch*—having obtained that great *desideratum* with all Travellers—*no detention on the road.* It is so arranged as to correspond, in its arrivals at Raleigh, with the departure of the following Stages, viz: The Great Daily Line to Blakely, North-Carolina, passing through Louisburg, Warrenton, and Halifax; at the latter place a Line of Stages communicates with the Portsmouth Rail-Road for Norfolk: by continuing on to Blakley, you strike the Petersburg Rail-Road; and on your arrival at that place you have the choice of two Lines—either by land to Washington City, via. Richmond and Fredericksburg, or by Steam-Boat to Norfolk. There is also a Line of Stages from Raleigh to Norfolk, via. Tarborough, Murfreesborough, Winton, &c., over one of the best Natural Roads in the United States. At Norfolk there will be no detention, as there is a line of Steam-Boats for Baltimore in connexion with this line. This line also connects with one from Raligh to Newbern. The arrivals at Salisbury is regulated altogether by the departure of the Piedmont Line South, and the Great Western Line for Nashville, Tennessee, via Lincolnton, Rutherfordton, Asheville, Knoxville, &c.

Leaves the Mansion Hotel, Salisbury, TUESDAY and SATURDAY at 9 o'clock, A. M.—after the arrival of the Piedmont Stage from the South—arrives in Raleigh next days at 9 o'clock, P. M.—Leaves Raleigh TUESDAY and SATURDAY at 2 o'clock, A. M., arrives in Salisbury next days by 4 o'clock, P. M.—allowing sufficient time on the road for *SLEEP.*

☞ The Hacks are Albany make, entirely new, and cannot be surpassed for comfort and ease; the Teams are excellent, the Drivers careful and attentive, and the Fare low—*only SEVEN DOLLARS*—all intermediate distances 7 cents per mile.

☞ Passengers from the South who wish to take our Line will be careful to *enter to Salisbury only.*

☞ All Bundles and Packages at the risk of the owners.

WILLIS MORING.
JOSEPH L. MORING.

P. S. *This Line, from Salisbury to Baltimore is $8 cheaper than any other.*

April 11, 1835. —tf—

The Fare from Raleigh to Washington City amounts to $19 50, as follows:

From Raleigh to Blakley, Stage Fare, . . .	$7
Blakley to Petersburg, Rail-Road Fare,	3
Petersburg to Richmond, Stage Fare, . .	1 50
Richmond to Fredericksburg, Stage Fare,	5
Fredericksburg to Washington City, Steam-Boat Fare, ...	3

The Steam-Boat Fare from Petersburg to Baltimore, via. Norfolk, is *Four Dollars.*

PROPOSALS
To Publish in Rutherfordton, N. Carolina,
A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER:
TO BE CALLED,
THE CAROLINA GAZETTE.

IT is well known, that since 1830, a newspaper has been published in this place, (though under a different name from that which the subscriber has adopted,) which was discontinued last Spring. Since that period, that vast region of country, West and north-west of Salisbury, including the counties of Lincoln, Burke, Rutherford, Buncombe, Yancy, Haywood, Macon, Iredell, Wilkes, and Ashe, containing a population of near 150,000 souls, has been without a newspaper, and compelled to seek, abroad what should have been furnished at home.

Almost this whole region of country is so distinct in its situation—bordering on four States encompassed and traversed by Mountains—in the Markets which it frequents, in its interests in the habits and manners of its people, as to form a peculiar, detached community, possessing much of the wild enterprising spirit, peculiar to the South-west, yet, tempered in a great degree, by the prudence and moderation of the East. Those topics, measures of Government, and contemplated works of Internal Improvement, which agitate the rest of the people of the State, scarcely attract the notice of its inhabitants. It is a country, too, of great fertility, although its resources have scarcely begun to be developed. In beauty and sublimity of scenery, fertility of soil, salubrity of climate, the extent, variety, and value of its productions, the importance of its manufactures, and in the extent and value of its mining interests, it is decidedly superior to any portion of the State. Recent discoveries, in fact, go far to prove its mining interest much superior in richness to any thing heretofore known in this country. The adoption of the Amendments to the Constitution, has added fourfold importance to the political influence of this portion of the State.

It is, that he may be useful to a people possessing so many advantages, bestowed upon them by a bountiful nature, by awakening them to a true sense of their own interests, by directing their attention to, and demonstrating the practicability of, some system of Internal Improvment, calculated to develope their resources, by diffusing a taste for education and learning, and by a temperate but firm and independent discussion of State and general politics, that the subscriber has undertaken to supply that want, of which such frequent complaints have been made since the discontinuance of the Rutherford Spectator.

In the discussion of general politics, the subscriber will be governed by principle, which now-a-days is so little regarded. He is no man-worshipper. He pins his faith to no man's skirts. He has no political prospects ahead to consult. He will not write for office; but will support that man for office, whose opinions most nearly coincide with his own. Influenced by these reasons, he will support Judge White for the Presidency, in preference to Van Buren. At the same time, a fair hearing and a free access to the columns of the Gazette, will be afforded to all parties; but the subscriber will at all times feel himself at perfect liberty to express his sentiments, without control from any quarter. He boasts that he is a native North Carolinian, and will not, by any application of party screws, be forced to justify what he condemns, or censure what he approves.

JOHN GRAY BYNUM.

Rutherfordton, Dec. 8, 1835.

TERMS.

THE CAROLINA GAZETTE will be published on a *large Super-Royal sheet*, once a week, at *two dollars and a half* per annum, in advance,—or *three dollars*, if not paid within the first three months. Agents procuring ten solvent subscribers, will be allowed a copy gratis. Post Masters, and others, to whom this Prospectus is sent, will confer a favor by returning it early in January, as the first number will be issued about that time. Editors will please give this a few conspicuous insertions. J. G. B.

CIRCULAR.

The Board of Trade of the City of New York, respectfully address the following Circular to the Merchants of the United States, who trade with this city:

You are aware that on the night of the 16th of December last, an unprecedented Conflagration destroyed an important portion of our city betwen Wall and Broad streets, embracing the Stores of many wealthy and enterprising Merchants.

Lest an apprehension should prevail that this loss may render our merchants unable to furnish the usual amount and variety of merchandise heretofore exhibited in this market, the Board of Trade have much satisfaction in giving the assurance that the Merchants whose stores were destroyed, have removed to others, and are prepared from importations to continue their business with their usual assortments.

The Board of Trade therefore deem it proper to give this public assurance that none need postpone their usual time of visiting the city, confident that they will find the market as well supplied as usual, and their correspondents equally able to supply their demands. By order of the Board.

HUGH AUCHINCLOSS, President
JOHN ELY, Recording Secretary.
New York, Jan. 16, 1836.

PRIVATE BOARDING SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES, AT KELVIN, NEAR
PITTSBOROUGH, N. CARO.

THIS Institution, long known as *Mrs. Edward Jones' School*, will hereafter be conducted under the joint superintendence and instruction of *Miss Charlotte C. Jones*, and the Subscriber.—The next session will commence on the first Monday in February next, and continue until the middle of July, including a short vacation, when the second session of the year 1836, will commence, which will terminate on the 12th December. A competent Assistant will be employed, if necessary. It is in contemplation to enlarge the accommodations for the School, and before the beginning of the next session, it is expected that every school-room convenience for each Young Lady will have been provided

As it is determined to preserve the private character of the School, the Pupils will board in the families of the Teachers; exceptions to this rule will only be made in the cases of those who reside in the immediate vicinity, or within a few hours' ride of the School, or under peculiar circumstances of relationship.

TERMS.—Board, (including every necessary,) Tuition, Stationary, and the use of School Books, $75 per session.

Music and Drawing will form seperate charges.

W. H. HARDIN.

Near Pittsborough, Jan. 20, 1836. —tf—

PROSPECTUS OF
THE WASHINGTON SUN.

In presenting our paper to the public, it is proper that we should give a brief statement of our principles of policy—our opinions of men and measures—and our motives for the course we intend to pursue, that those on whom we rely for support, may see the propriety of extending their patronage to us.

It has, unfortunately, become too much the fashion of the times, to question men's motives, and misrepresent their acts. Among some men, the intentions of others are sure to be understood according to the use that can be made of their statements. Such men never seek to ascertain the truth, but the advantage to be gained by its perversion. In every thing that concerns ourselves or others, therefore, it becomes our duty to speak plainly and explicitly. We do not mean to deal in parables, or furnish occassion to be misunderstood; nor will we ever suffer ourselves to be misrepresented.

For our view of public measures, we will be explicit. We stand for the rights of the States and of the General Government, as those rights are respectively defined in the Constitution, the great charter of our Union—and we are opposed alike to all encroachments by either. We believe that the powers and privileges of the States, and of the General Government, have been wisely settled, and that they are sufficiently guarded to ensure the entire safety, harmony, and protection of all. We are, therefore, for the Union as it is, "one and indivisible"—and are opposed to any change that is predicated upon speculative theories, and to be tested by doubtful experiments, at best, neither called for by nesessity, nor convenience.

We are in favor of an energetic Administration of the Government, as best calculated, at all times, to protect the interest, promote the prosperity, and sustain the honor of the nation, and command respect both at home and abroad. In our political principles we are, and always have been, decidedly Republican—and our paper shall be devoted to encourage and maintain Republican principles of policy, and a Republican administration of the General Government. We believe that these principles are cherished and held sacred by a large majority of the American people, and that they never will be lost sight of, or abandoned, while the people understand and value their rights, and are determined to maintain them. In the language of our motto, "we go where democratic principles lead us, and when they disappear, we mean to halt."

Our habits, our sense of propriety, our respect for the decencies of life, and the feelings of others, will never permit us to prostitute our columns to personal invective, calumny, or abuse. They never shall be defiled with falsehood, nor degraded by low scurrility—by that reckless and indiscriminate disregard of character and feeling that disgrace an honorable man, debase the habits, and pervert the tastes and morals of the community. Such a practice has crept into use amongst us, and we regret it. There are those who can descend to this degrading habit, and who daily indulge in it. If they believe it useful, and can feel that it is becoming, we shall not quarrel with their tastes, nor interfere with their pursuits. We have no feelings to prompt us to such associations, no disposition to follow such examples.

Our paper shall contain the truth, as we understand and believe it. It shall disseminate sound, wholesome doctrines in politics and in morals, so far as our judgment and information will enable us to comprehend these subjects. It shall be decorous, respectful, firm, dignified and independent. Independent in the cause of justice, to do what is right, and to reprove what is wrong. Independent in the expression of our opinions with firmness enough to stand by them. And while we will never assail nor villify others to gratify the interested views or malignant passions of any one, nor intentionally wound the feelings of others, it must not be construed into a threat, when we declare our determination, in all things, to exact a strict reciprocity for ourselves.

In regard to the candidate for the next Presidency, we give our decided preference to HUGH LAWSON WHITE, of Tennessee, and our paper shall be devoted to his support. The name we have selected for our journal, is strikingly emblematic of the political Orb, whose election, we conceive, is connected with the highest interest of our country, and which we are desirous of promoting by every consistent effort in our power to make. The morning beams of the Sun aptly represent the rising greatness of Judge White, and point to his elevation to power. Its meridian splendor indicates a brilliant, able, and prosperous administration of the Government, that the people may confidently anticipate from his high talents and irreproachable character—and its calm and mellow light, sinking below the horizon in the far distant West, presents him, in quiet gradeur, slowly retiring from the scenes of public life, after a bright and animating day of public duty and private virtue. The Sun shines, alike, upon the evil and the good—shedding its genial warmth and enlivening influence upon every spot within the circle of its beams—*cheering the dark Globe itself*—as a just, a wise, and intelligent administration of our free and liberal Government, diffuses its balmy influence abroad—shedding its rich blessings among a prosperous, happy, and contented people. And although at times its face may be obscured by clouds and storms that gather below, yet its power is never paralyzed nor weakened. It dissipates these noxious vapors with a breath—shines forth again in the full majesty of its strength—its radiance undiminished—its brightness and splendor not dimmed. So much for the aptness of a name.

J. D. LEARNED & CO.

TERMS.—THE SUN is published every Wednesday and Saturday, and is printed on a double royal sheet, and mailed to Subscribers every Tuesday and Friday evening, at *five Dollars* per annum, payable in advance. To a club of six persons remitting *twenty-five* dollars, six papers will be forwarded. All letters on business must be post paid, and addressed to the "*Editor of the Sun, Washington City.*" or they will not be attended to.

Washington, January, 1836.

Notice.

WILL be sold, *on the 9th day of February next*, at the Plantation belonging to the Estate of the late Joseph Pearson, dec., called North Point, five miles North of the Town of Salisbury,

Sixty or Sixty-five
Likely Negroes.

Also—Will be sold, at the same time and place,

10 or 12 Head of HORSES,
And Fifty or Sixty head of CATTLE.
Also—Two Stills and Apparatus.

Also—A TRACT OF LAND, on the east side o the Yadkin River, known as the Kincaid place,

Containing 180 Acres,

more or less. Sale to continue from day to day till all is sold.

It is possible that part of the property may be sold at the Quarter Plantation, on the Salisbury and Mocksville road, fourteen miles north-west of Salisbury; should this be the case, notice will be given on the previous day.

Terms will be made known on the day of sale.

JOHN FOARD, Agent.

Rowan county, Jan. 16, 1836. ts

N. B. Strangers from a distance passing through Salisbury to attend the above sale, will please call upon Col. R. W. Long, at the Mansion Hotel, who will take great pleasure in giving them the necessary directions to the premises. J. F.